

## Israeli, PLO officials to meet

THE ARV (AP) — Israeli peace activists will meet (PLO) officials in Sweden tonight in a gesture of good faith towards the Oslo Accords, sources said Wednesday. A meeting for the Oslo Accords (CRA) will be held in the Swedish city of Stockholm. The meeting is being held at the invitation of the Swedish Parliament. The Israeli delegation is led by the Israeli Foreign Minister, Yitzhak Mordechai. The PLO delegation is led by PLO representative in Brussels, Adnan Badar. The meeting is expected to last for several days. It is the first time since the signing of the Oslo Accords that Israeli and PLO officials have met in a formal setting. The meeting is expected to be a success, as it is a sign of the progress of the peace process.

## Turkey, Iraq, Syria end talks

ANKARA (R) — Turkey, Iraq and Syria have failed to agree after two days of intensive talks on sharing the waters of the Euphrates River, a vital source for all three neighbours. "We have reached no concrete result on a new solution to replace the present status quo," the Turkish Foreign Minister said Wednesday. The talks were held in Ankara. The three countries have been in talks for several days. The talks are expected to continue for several more days. The talks are expected to be a success, as it is a sign of the progress of the peace process.

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## King receives ACC tourism ministers

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein received Wednesday at the Royal Court the ministers of tourism of the four member states of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC) who started a meeting here earlier Wednesday. King Hussein heard a briefing from the ministers on decisions made to bolster and boost tourism ties among the four states. The King affirmed the important role tourism can play in increasing ACC interaction through direct contacts among the national authorities of its member states. In their meeting, the ministers discussed procedures and measures that would activate tourism in the ACC states.

## Crown Prince meets Hurd

LONDON (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan Wednesday met with British Foreign Minister Douglas Hurd and discussed with him Middle East issues and the Arab-Israeli conflict.

## Muta civilian students graduate

KARAK (Petra) — Deputising for His Majesty King Hussein, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi Wednesday attended the graduation ceremony of a batch of civilian students of Muta University. The ceremony included speeches by Lawzi, Muta University President Awad Kheifit and one of the graduates. The ceremony was attended by the Minister of Education and Higher Education, members of the Muta University Royal Committee, members of the Higher Education Council, the governor of Karak and other personalities from the university and Karak Governorate.

## U.S. legislator warns Israel

WASHINGTON (R) — A key member of the House of Representatives put Israel on notice Wednesday that expansion of Jewish settlements in the occupied West Bank could jeopardise U.S. aid. Representative David Obey, chairman of the house subcommittee that oversees the annual foreign aid spending bill, issued the warning at the start of debate on the 1991 aid bill. Obey said that "more and more members" of the house had told him that they would not vote for the bill because they wanted to send a message to Israel that they were unhappy with its conduct in the West Bank and Gaza.

## Libya: U.S., Israel want to hog water supplies

ROME (AP) — Libya's official news agency has accused the United States and Israel of trying to gain control of valuable water resources in the Middle East. JANA quoted Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi as saying recently that "America is plotting for the Arab region and (Israel) will expand in the basin of the River Jordan and will impose war inevitably... This means that Jordan and the Arabs are forced to enter in a war for... water." It quoted Qaddafi as saying that Israel planned to start a war soon "to establish what is called the grand Israel to control the Arab waters."

## Jewish immigration violates Palestinian human rights — King

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jewish immigration to Palestine proceeding under the slogan of "human rights" constitutes an open aggression on the Palestinian people's human rights, His Majesty King Hussein said Wednesday.

"Jordan strongly supports and respects human rights of all people and calls for the freedom of travel and the right of all to live wherever they choose," King Hussein stressed at a meeting with Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio.

"If the Jewish immigration is a means of upholding human rights, then the Jews should have the freedom of choice and travel wherever they want. They should not be forced to migrate to Israel and occupied Palestine," the King said.

"These immigrants are now taking the homes of Palestinian people," depriving the legitimate owners of Palestine of their rights, including the right to self-determination, and creating an obstacle to Middle East peace," King Hussein added.

Referring to developments in the international arena, King Hussein said Jordan welcomes these developments because "they usher in an end to the confrontation period between East and West, the armament race

and the cold war. These favourable developments tend to end world conflicts and open the way for settling regional as well as international conflicts."

King Hussein warned against ignoring the situation in the Middle East and said that lack of serious concern to the Middle East region has led to an aggravation of the situation and an escalation of regional issues to an extent that they became dangerous.

The King said that Jordan had been seeking to achieve peace in the Middle East through exchanging peace for land and a total withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Palestinian land. Jordan severed ties with the West Bank to give the representatives of the Palestinian people full responsibility in the peace process," he said.

But, he said, the United States has now suspended the dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) — "a move welcomed by Israeli extremists who do not wish to establish just peace and security in the region."

King Hussein also expressed Jordan's desire to bolster its ties with Finland in all fields. Paasio said that his country's views on the question of Jewish immigration were identical to those of Jordan. "Jewish immigrants should be given the right to settle anywhere

they want so that there can be no contradiction between human rights and immigration," Paasio said. Finland has established a firm policy of opposing Jewish settlements on occupied territories, he said.

Earlier in the day, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi and Paasio discussed Middle East issues. Paasio voiced his country's appreciation of King Hussein's endeavours to achieve peace.

Finland supports the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 to achieve peace and security in the Middle East, Paasio said.

Qasbi discussed with Paasio the situation in the occupied territories and called the attention of his Finnish counterpart to recent statements by extremist elements in the Israeli government concerning the settlement of Jews in Arab land.

Qasbi also called for intensified efforts to convene an international conference to find a solution to the Middle East problem.

Paasio and an accompanying delegation had a meeting later with members of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lower House of Parliament and discussed the Middle East, with special attention given to Jewish immigration to Palestinian and Israel's practices.



His Majesty King Hussein Wednesday meets with Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio (photo by Youssef Al 'Allan)

## Finland ready to take in some Soviet Jewish emigres

By Mariam M. Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — Finland is ready to take in some Soviet Jewish emigres and help others to find destinations other than Israel, Finnish Foreign Minister Pertti Paasio said Wednesday.

The minister said his country was not serving as a transit point for Soviet Jews going to Israel, and Helsinki would extend "any aid they might need to change their destination to settle or to travel to some other country other than Israel, Finland included."

He declined to specify the number of emigres Finland was ready to take. Paasio, who arrived here Tuesday and held talks with His Majesty King Hussein and Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasbi earlier Wednesday, told a press conference that a major part of his discussion here revolved around the issue of Soviet Jewish immigration to Israel.

Finland, he said, has agreed in principle to serve as a transit point for Soviet Jewish emigres, but no flights have started yet. Paasio echoed the Soviet position that the emigres will not be settled in the occupied Arab territories — the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights and Arab Jerusalem.

The minister, who is accompanied by the non-resident Finnish ambassador to the Kingdom, Johao Muhonen, told the press conference that Finland categorically opposes Israeli settlements in the occupied territories.

"The settlements are in violation of international law and contradict U.N. resolutions to which Finland is bound," he said. Finland expects Israel to respect its position on the settlement issue, he said. Asked if Finland would take measures to enforce its stand, the minister said: "Israel, if willing, can prevent the building of more settlements."

Jerusalem, Paasio said, should have "a special status" according to international law and the settlement of Soviet emigres there would not be considered legal by the Finnish government.

While Finland provides no direct economic aid to Jordan, the minister said, the growth and continuation of Finnish tourism to the Kingdom was discussed in his talks with Jordanian officials.

"During certain times of the year I've heard the most common language in Aqaba is Finnish," he joked, referring to the large groups of Finnish tourists who visit Aqaba every year.

Paasio said that his tour of Syria, Jordan, Israel and the occupied territories was "necessary" because Finland is now a rotating member of the U.N. Security Council and Finnish troops are serving with peace-keeping forces in the region.

The minister inspected Finnish troops stationed on the Golan Heights before coming to Jordan Tuesday. He said that there were 438 Finnish troops stationed on the Golan, 542 in South Lebanon and 23 between Syria and Lebanon.

In a separate statement, Ambassador Muhonen said that Finland would support any comprehensive plan to resolve the Arab-Israeli conflict. "In principle, we support the international conference but if something is also acceptable we will not hesitate to accept it as well, whatever works is fine with us," he told the Jordan Times.

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## King and Mubarak exchange views amid Cairo moves in U.S.

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak discussed recent Arab developments and exchanged views on the Arab situation in a telephone conversation the two leaders had Wednesday, the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported. The agency did not give details but said the exchange of views came within the framework of coordination and consultation between Jordan and Egypt.

The contact between the two leaders followed a meeting in Washington on Tuesday between U.S. President George Bush and Egyptian Foreign Minister Esmat Abdul Meguid in an effort to revive the suspended dialogue between the U.S. administration and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

According to agency dispatches from Washington, Abdul Meguid urged Bush to restore the dialogue as soon as possible. Abdul Meguid handed Bush a message from Mubarak during the 20-minute meeting. Afterwards, he told reporters at the White House:

"It's a message of peace and Egypt is trying to play a role in the area as an element of moderation and stability and we will keep on with that role."

A diplomatic source familiar with the meeting said the main aim of Abdul Meguid's mission was to "explore ways of resuming the dialogue with the PLO. We still think it's vital to keep that dialogue."

Abdul Meguid said later after a 90-minute meeting with Secretary of State James Baker that Egypt hoped for an early resumption of the contacts between the PLO and Washington.

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His Majesty King Hussein and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak

peace process. "Secondly, the president reiterated that his action with regard to the PLO was a suspension of our dialogue, and that we continue to look to the PLO to make those actions and statements that would allow us to resume a dialogue at some point in the future."

State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said Washington would not refuse to accept messages from the PLO delivered by third parties but would not send messages back.

"If someone sends us a message, would we stiff (smile) the person, say 'I'm so sorry, we just possibly can't accept that? No, we're not going to do that. Yes, as a government we would receive the message,'" Tutwiler said.

"Are we sending messages back? The only message that we're sending to the PLO is the one the president delivered when he suspended the dialogue," she added.

The office of the assistant secretary/spokesman of the State Department posted the following in response to a question taken June 25: "Have we ever offered written assurances to Israel that we would not ask them to talk directly to the PLO?"

"The secretary has said on several occasions that we are not asking Israel to negotiate or engage in dialogue with the PLO," the answer said.

On June 20, the spokesman said that "we were quite prepared and remain quite prepared to give written assurances with respect to that."

The Arab League has postponed an emergency meeting of foreign ministers requested by the PLO, a league spokesman said.

The ministers were to have met in Tunis Wednesday evening to discuss Tunisia's attempts to suppress the uprising in the occupied territories and the U.S. decision to suspend the dialogue.

The ministers asked for the postponement until next week because of scheduling difficulties, the spokesman said.

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Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti said Tuesday he has received a letter from PLO leader Yasser Arafat "distancing" himself from a failed raid by Palestinian guerrillas on an Israeli beach.

Andreotti referred to the letter while speaking to Italian reporters during the Dublin summit. Israel meanwhile rejected, as "unbalanced" the EC leaders' criticism of its treatment of Palestinians in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Police spokesman Andrew Kaitisha said the arrests in Lusaka were aimed at finding "ring-leaders" among the thousands of protesters who rampaged through most districts of the capital Monday and Tuesday. The rioters looted stores, burned flags and chanted anti-government slogans.

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## Islamic Bloc unhappy over Cabinet's employment policy

By Abdullah Hasenat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Islamic Bloc in the Lower House of Parliament Wednesday expressed dissatisfaction with the policy of the government of Mudar Badran to tackle unemployment and hinted it might reconsider its confidence in the government.

"We note the government's failure and shortcomings in dealing with unemployment," Islamic Bloc Deputy Abdullah Alkhatib told the House. "We are fully convinced that the government has failed to address a main issue (unemployment) on the basis of which it received our confidence," he said.

Alkhatib, speaking on behalf of the Islamic Bloc, listed nine points in which he said the government failed to take action. These included, failure to curb unemployment, the absence of a central body to tackle the problem, the delay in establishing the National Employment and Development Fund, lack of investment, especially in the private sector, the Social Security Corporation and the failure to establish cooperatives.

Minister of Labour Qassem Obaidat earlier read a government statement which put unemployment at 70,000 (15.6 per cent of the work force).

He said a solution to the problem required long-term strategies and blamed the lack of investment for the problem.

Obaidat said the government had so far succeeded in ensuring "financial stability and a balanced exchange rate policy" and was now aiming at increasing the economy through the increase of exports and production.

"Indications are that investment trends are moving in the right direction," he said. Expansion in industry in the first five months of 1990 amounted to 6.5 per cent, according to the minister.

Obaidat outlined the government's policy to curb unemployment. He said the government was proposing a new investment law for foreign capital and had been in the process of amending investment laws in general by introducing more incentives.

He said that the government was reviewing the policy of exports, proposing a foreign trade bank to finance exports and consulting with the U.N. Development Programme (UNDP) to improve exports.

Obaidat said the unemployed fall in four categories: — The educated who have applied for government jobs; — Unemployed and semi-skilled labour; — Pensioners and returned expatriates; and — The skilled graduates of higher training institutes.

He disclosed that 67 per cent of the 15,000 applications at the Civil Service Commission were women.

Obaidat said that the government had taken a number of measures to stem foreign labour. These included the non-renewal of work permits for unskilled and semi-skilled labour except in agriculture and cleaning jobs, non-renewal of work permits for job seekers with the public sector and non-employment of foreigners with local contractors.

He said the government had agreed with the World Bank to provide easy loans and grants for the National Employment and Development Fund to help small-scale industries. He did not give any figures, however.

Obaidat said that the Ministry of Labour employment offices had helped find jobs for 6,750 applicants in 1990 out of a total of 15,000 who applied.

House Speaker Sulaiman Arar suggested the House continue to discuss the issue in another session after the Eid Al Adha holiday. The House approved the motion and the floor was given to other deputies.

Among those addressing the House during Wednesday's session were Mutair Al Bustanji (Karak), Nayef

Abu Tayeh (central bedouine), Mohamad Al Alwanah (Irbid), Faisal Al Jazi (southern bedouine), Jamal Al Khateeb (central bedouine) and Nayef Al Hadid (Amman).

All deputies called for radical reforms in the society's perception towards work, education and employment.

In an emotional plea to the government, Deputy Hadid said he was "ashamed of hungry people who look to us for decent jobs and lives."

He called on the prime minister and ministers to visit the badia region and listen to people and see their problems.

Referring to a visit by the Cabinet to the south of the country in February, during which the prime minister approved subsidies to southern farmers, Hadid said: "It is not permissible to deal with the south differently from the north; they must be equal; those are poor and these are poor too."

Hadid criticised banks for failing to invest in the country. "There are banks stronger than the government," he said. "They must invest their money in the country, for the country, for Jordanians."

Hadid strongly criticised Arab governments who bar Jordanian trucks from entering their countries. "We defend them and defend their honour; they should close their border in our faces," he said.

He called for the establishment of a national insurance company. "Jordan is the only Arab country without a national insurance company," he said. "All insurance companies collect our money and invest it abroad."

Jazi called for companies and private enterprises to take in the unemployed to solve the problem.

Alwanah called on the government to provide 3,000 farmer families with three milk cows each to raise the government's milk production. He said such project would secure 18,000 jobs, save \$18 million in hard currency used for importing milk and ensure fresh and opposed to dry milk.

On Monday a six-year-old boy was found alive in the village of Vich near Manjil after spending four days and five nights in a refrigerator that had been buried with him.

An Iraqi plane arrived in Tehran on Wednesday with relief supplies for earthquake victims, airport sources said. Baghdad Radio said earlier that the plane carried 24 tons of medicine, medical equipment and supplies.

Airport sources in Tehran said the plane — the first from Iraq known to have visited Iran in more than a decade — took off after unloading its cargo.

Iran, long at odds with the West and most of its Arab neighbours, had already accepted aid from antagonists like the United States and Saudi Arabia.

## Iraq: Israel threatens all Arabs

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has told Arabs to give up trying to compromise with Israel declaring "Palestine will come back to the Arabs by the will of God."

In hard-hitting comments, Hussein was quoted Wednesday by the official Iraqi News Agency INA as saying: "The struggle for the liberation of Palestine now means the struggle to safeguard Baghdad, Cairo, Damascus, Sanaa, Riyadh or Kuwait."

The Iraqi president, who recently warned to retaliate with chemical weapons if Israel attacked Iraq, said Israel's final goal was "to spread and reach the borders of Iraq."

The agency quoted Hussein as telling a group of Arab intellectuals gathered to commemorate the first anniversary of the death of founder of the ruling Ba'ath Party Michel Aflaq:

"Israel has reached a crossroads... either to... continue the road till the achievement... of an Israel from the Euphrates to the Nile, or to retreat."

"If Israel retreats... it will be a strategic and ideological retreat," INA quoted Hussein as saying. He said "any compromise on the Palestinian cause won't harm the Palestinians alone, but all other Arab countries..." and permit Israel to dominate the region.

If that happens "Israel will say this (Arab) leader, deputy ruler or vicar is not fit for this country, or that person is not fit for that post," Hussein said.

## PLO hails EC position

TUNIS (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) welcomed Wednesday condemnation of Israel by European Community (EC) leaders and said Washington should punish Israel for human rights abuses by suspending aid.

Bassam Abu Sharif, political adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, said: "The position taken at the Dublin (summit) meeting is a serious and responsible position towards the dangerous developments in the Middle East."

"We see in it a qualitative leap in the right direction and a message to the countries of the world that they should act to bring an end to the sufferings of the Palestinian people."

An EC summit which ended in Dublin Tuesday said Israel's human rights record in the occupied territories was lamentable. The community would double aid to Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip and open a permanent EC office there.

Abu Sharif said the PLO hoped the EC would follow up the Dublin statement with unspecified practical steps.

"We call on U.S. President (George) Bush to respect the (foreign aid) law which stipulates the suspension of aid to any country which violates human rights," he added.

Abu Sharif said that, cut off from contact with the United States and faced with the most right-wing government in Israel's history, the PLO's only choice



# Iran quake survivors blame poor construction, poverty for high toll

**KELISHOM, Iran (AP)** — Abbas Taghizaden pointed to his new home, a tent, up an arid valley from the town where more than half his neighbours died in last week's mammoth earthquake.

"I only have this and my land left, so I don't know how I can build a house. I don't know how I can live," he said.

Many others were in the same position. Virtually all of Kelishom's mud brick houses collapsed in the quake, killing up to 3,000 of the town's 5,000 people.

Across northwestern Iran, the earthquake devastated scores of similar villages whose impoverished residents had relied on traditional building materials such as mud bricks.

In larger towns and cities, residents said Tuesday that shoddy construction contributed to the high death toll.

In Rasht on the Caspian Sea coast, for example, 60 people died when one of the city's most modern apartment buildings collapsed, neighbours said.

Dozens of relatives watched Tuesday as huge cranes lifted portions of the crushed building, searching for the bodies of 24 people still missing.

"Some of my family are in there," said a young soldier. "They haven't found them yet. Maybe they are alive, or maybe they are dead. I don't know."

Many of the relatives and neighbours said officials had allowed the builder to add a floor that led to the structure's collapse.

Nearby, a 40-year-old factory stood without any visible damage.

Much of the city's water supply remained out as workers repaired the main reservoir.

"There is so much corruption. This (the water system) should have withstood the earthquake," an architecture student said.

Throughout the city, there was little damage to older buildings, even those made by fragile-looking brick. Newer, concrete buildings received serious damage.

The worst-hit rural provinces were Gilan and Zanjan provinces, where 342 villages, towns and cities have been demolished. Kelishom is in Gilan.

"Of the houses that are damaged, most were made of poor quality materials," said Gholam Reza Naghi, one of two medical school volunteers in the village helping the injured. "I think the reason for the huge damage was our poor economy. For that reason we need help from other countries."

Some victims blamed the government. Others defended it.

"Since the current government took over, all we see is dying, dying," said a man who gave only his first name, Jalal. "Some the government killed. Others died during the war with Iraq. Now more died in the earthquake. The economy is down to zero. I hope we can have some change."

At Kelishom, a woman who lost eight members of her family in the quake expressed appreciation to the government for providing a tent and food.

"But it's cold at night," she said. "I just hope that we will be able to move into our own houses again some day."

Relief workers helping Iranians recover from the massive earthquake are trying to guard against the next dangers — a possible outbreak of disease, and winds that roar through the region.

"There are two great problems now, especially for Manjil," said Christian Brauner, a disaster specialist with the German Red Cross.

The first, he said, is the danger of disease being carried into the groundwater with rains falling on bodies trapped in rubble.

The second is the cold and hard winter, when winds reach 50 knots (93 kilometres per hour) through this town in a pass in the Alborz Mountains.

"We have only four to five months to build some new homes," Brauner said.

Many earthquake survivors will be moved out temporarily so reconstruction can be sped along, said Sadredine Sadr, director of international affairs at the Iranian Red Crescent Society.

Kingsley Seevaratnam, an official of the Geneva-based League of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies, said Iranian authorities also want to depopulate the region quickly to avoid epidemics.



The father of a baby killed by the earthquake in the city of Manjil carries the child's body to the local cemetery.

## Najibullah opens party congress

**KABUL (R)** — President Najibullah opened Wednesday the first congress of his People's Democratic Party Afghanistan (PDPA) in 12 years amid signs he may start the war-weary nation down a slow path toward democratic change.

More than 800 delegates were attending the congress, called to ratify changes to the Communist Party's name and platform as part of a peace plan announced by Najibullah two months ago to try to end the one-party state's 12-year-old war.

In a brief inaugural address, Najibullah said the congress came at an important time for Afghanistan.

"Here we have to assess our past, and discuss how to adapt to the changing circumstances," he said. As he spoke, the explosions of rebel Mujahideen rockets raining on the city were heard.

Among proposals to be put before the delegates were calls for radical reforms of the party's Communist structure.

The Afghan leader hopes that by gradually moving away from Marxist principles and tolerating some level of dissent he can appease opponents at home and abroad, analysts said.

The politburo, the Central Committee and the secretariat would be abolished and replaced by an executive committee and a General Assembly under his plan.

The post of party general secretary would lapse and his role be taken by a chairman and several deputy chairmen.

"The opposition will not accept the PDPA in its present form, and with its present policies," Najibullah said earlier this year. The party must therefore change, he said.

Little opposition to Najibullah's proposals was likely from the congress that he has controlled since most of his opponents have either been sidelined or gone into exile. The meeting was expected to last two days.

Torn by internal splits, rivalries and violent disputes, the PDPA had failed for 25 years to summon a full congress. It will be renamed the Watan, or Homeland, Party.

"The obvious purpose is to attract the nationalist sentiments of the Afghan people," one diplomat said.

Afghanistan is a tribal society with numerous minority groups long opposed to the majority Pashtun tribe that comprises 60 per cent of the population.

Since the PDPA seized power in a violent military coup in April 1978, Pashtuns have dominated the armed forces, the party and the top echelons of government. That tribal dominance has ripped the country apart, observers said.

Najibullah's hope is to defuse popular resentment by formally renouncing one-party rule and giving his government a broader base, analysts said.

Some analysts voiced concern the new changes may prove to be cosmetic, noting that Najibullah wants to increase democracy without jeopardising the power of his party.

## U.N. chief to hold talks with Iraqi, Iranian ministers

**UNITED NATIONS (R)** — Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is trying to transform a 1988 Gulf war ceasefire into a full-fledged peace settlement, will meet the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq in Geneva on July 3, a U.N. spokesman said.

For the time being he planned to see them separately but the format of the discussions had not yet been worked out, the spokesman added.

The secretary general has had a number of separate meetings over the past year with Iran's Ali Akbar Velayati and Iraq's Tariq Aziz but last saw them together in April 1989, in Geneva.

The U.N. spokesman said Perez de Cuellar would discuss with them the implementation of Security Council Resolution 598.

## Peres warns Israel of isolation without peace

**TEL AVIV (Agencies)** — Opposition leader Shimon Peres warned Israelis Wednesday that their war with the Arab was becoming one against the rest of the world because of failure to pursue peace.

Peres, facing a challenge to his leadership of the Labour Party from former Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin, told the General Assembly of the Jewish Agency.

"If we fail to understand what's going on in the world, the Arab-Israeli conflict will be transformed into an Israel-world conflict. And that is what is more or less happening."

Peres pulled Labour out of its coalition with the right-wing Likud Party in March over the refusal of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir to accept U.S. proposals for peace talks with Palestinians.

Shamir has since formed the most hardline government in Israeli history.

His Foreign Minister David Levy said Tuesday Israel stood by the conditions which sank the U.S. proposals — exclusion of Palestinian deportees and Arabs of annexed East Jerusalem from peace talks.

Peres said that, with peace, the influx of highly educated Soviet Jews could make Israel the medical and engineering centre of a Middle East common market.

"And what is holding us back? If two Arabs from East Jerusalem can participate in a delegation?"

About 250 world delegates to the meeting of the Jewish Agency, a quasi-governmental body charged with bringing Jews to Israel, gave Peres a standing ovation after his speech.

He said Israel could not afford to alienate its main ally the United States and described the U.S. proposals as an acceptable step towards peace.

"They don't demand that we come with a Christmas tree on which we shall hang Jerusalem or the West Bank... by retarding the peace process we are losing the sympathy and support of the world."

The Labour leader, speaking the day after European Community leaders condemned human rights violations in the Israeli-occupied Arab territories, said world isolation could cut Israel off from markets and investment.

"Investors come to countries that are quiet and promising. They don't prefer a country with an intifada," he said, using the Arab word for the 30-month-old Palestinian uprising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Meanwhile an Israeli immigration official said Wednesday a slowdown in immigration of Soviet Jews this month could reflect a change in Soviet policy that had been threatened by President Mikhail Gorbachev.

Boaz Shviger, a spokesman for the Jewish Agency said the rate of immigrant arrivals stopped growing in June.

"At this point I wouldn't say it is (Soviet) policy," he said in a telephone interview. "It is still too early to decide. However, I would be careful not to rule it out either."

A Jewish Agency official who requested anonymity said immigrants traveling through Vienna this month had complained that unofficial Soviet government orders were delaying exit visas.

In a news conference in the United States on June 3, Gorbachev said the Soviet Union "is being bombarded by a lot of criticism" from Arab states over some of the Soviet immigrants settling in the occupied West Bank.

Gorbachev added that if Israel does not reconsider its policy, "we must give further thought to it, in terms of what we can do with issuing permits for exit."

Shamir has tried to reassure the Soviet Union by saying that Israel does not direct immigrants to the territories. On the other hand, he said Israel "cannot block them from moving where they want."

"Everybody in a democratic country has a right to settle wherever he wishes," Shamir told Israel Radio Tuesday.

Arab states and local Palestinians say they fear settling Soviet immigrants on occupied Arab land could force out Palestinians and undermine their efforts for an independent state. The territories, home to 1.7 million Palestinians, were occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war.

Ida Ben Shitrit, spokeswoman for Israel's Absorption Ministry, said that 8,405 Soviet Jews arrived in Israel during the first 26 days of June. At that rate, June's total will be about 9,700, down nearly 600 from May.

Before June, immigration figures showed persistent growth, hitting a record 11,028 in April. May's lower figure of 10,293 was a result of problems with transit flights from Europe, the officials said.

Israel's daily Maariv paper reported Wednesday that the Israeli airline El Al had started using smaller planes on the major immigration route, Budapest-Tel Aviv, indicating fewer immigrant arrivals.

El Al spokesman Nachman Kleinman said the airline was operating as usual. "We generally adapt ourselves to requests from Budapest," Kleinman said.

The wave of Soviet Jewish immigrants, which began after the Soviet Union eased exit policies in the spring of 1989, is projected to total 150,000 this year. Immigration officials had predicted that monthly arrivals could reach 20,000 by fall.

The United States and European countries have also called on Israel not to settle Soviet Jews in the territories as a way to ease Arab fears and revive the stalled peace process.

ANNOUNCEMENT ISSUED FROM THE SRI LANKAN CONSULATE, FOR ALL SRI LANKAN CITIZENS WORKING IN THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.

STATEMENT ISSUED FROM THE SRI LANKAN GOVERNMENT

HON. MINISTER OF FINANCE AND STATE MINISTER OF DEFENCE HAS APPEARED TO PUBLIC SERVANTS TO DONATE ONE DAY'S SALARY TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND EVERY MONTH UNTIL THE WAR SITUATION IN THE NORTH AND EAST IS OVER.

A BOX IS OPENED IN THE SRI LANKAN CONSULATE FOR THIS PURPOSE. YOUR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NATIONAL DEFENCE FUND, WILL BE SENT DIRECT TO THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE IN COLOMBO.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා සාමාන්‍ය ජනතාවගේ සේවා සඳහා විශේෂ ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවා ඇත. එයට සේවය කරන සියලුම ස්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් සහ සේවකයන් දායක විය යුතුය.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතාවගේ සේවා සඳහා විශේෂ ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවා ඇත. එයට සේවය කරන සියලුම ස්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් සහ සේවකයන් දායක විය යුතුය.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතාවගේ සේවා සඳහා විශේෂ ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවා ඇත. එයට සේවය කරන සියලුම ස්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් සහ සේවකයන් දායක විය යුතුය.

ශ්‍රී ලංකා ජනතාවගේ සේවා සඳහා විශේෂ ආයතනයක් පිහිටුවා ඇත. එයට සේවය කරන සියලුම ස්‍රී ලාංකිකයන් සහ සේවකයන් දායක විය යුතුය.

**Board of airline representatives at Philadelphia International Hotel**

The board of airline representatives, headed by chairman Mr. Sami Bitar held a meeting at Philadelphia International Hotel Monday 25th of June where they discussed the progress and activities of the operating carriers.

The representatives later on explored the hotel outlets and the recently renovated parts in a particular.

## German jailed for 5 years over Rabta plant

**MANNHEIM, West Germany (R)** — A West German businessman was sentenced to five years in prison Wednesday for helping Libya build a plant suspected of producing chemical weapons.

"You knowingly delivered to Libya an installation suitable for the production of poison gas weapons," presiding Judge Juergen Henninger told Juergen Hippenstiel-Imhausen as he passed sentence.

Delivering his verdict in Mannheim regional court, the judge said Hippenstiel-Imhausen had assumed overall control of the project and ordered "appropriate measures for concealing and covering it up."

His action had seriously hurt West Germany's foreign relations, the judge said, angering Bonn's allies and leading to "considerably more than just diplomatic complications."

Hippenstiel-Imhausen, 49, was found guilty of tax evasion and violating West German export laws by sending equipment to Libya for construction of the plant at Rabta near Tripoli.

He was sentenced to a total five years in prison, although prosecutors who branded him "the supreme salesman of death," had demanded a six-and-a-half year sentence.

Judge Henninger said he had taken into account the fact that Hippenstiel-Imhausen had already spent more than a year in pre-trial custody.

Libya denies charges by the United States and West Germany that the Rabta plant manufactured deadly chemical weapons.

The Libyan government insists that it only produces medicines.

During the two-week trial, state prosecutor Hans-Heiko Klein said the factory had been designed from the outset to produce the lethal nerve gases, soman and sarin.

Hippenstiel-Imhausen, who resigned as manager of his company Imhausen-Chemie after the scandal broke last year, told the court he assumed full responsibility for secretly selling the 255-million mark (\$150-million) factory to Libya.

He refused to name any accomplices, saying the entire business transaction was his personal responsibility.

Hippenstiel-Imhausen said he and a Libyan confidant used a company in Hong Kong as cover for exporting a multi-purpose chemical factory to Libya via Hong Kong.

The businessman, who earlier denied any involvement in the Libyan affair, said he had avoided paying 16 million marks (\$9.5 million) tax on his profits from the deal.

Several West German firms suspected of evading export laws to help Libya to build the Rabta plant are under investigation.

West Germany has since tightened its laws regulating the export of chemicals and other materials suitable for making weapons to sensitive Third World regions.

New legislation, passed by parliament on June 1, raises the penalties for illegal arms exports.

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:45 ..... Programme review  
15:55 ..... Children programme  
16:10 ..... Book of Adventure  
16:20 ..... News summary  
16:30 ..... Local programme  
16:45 ..... Programme review  
16:55 ..... News in Arabic  
17:00 ..... Local series  
17:10 ..... Programme review  
17:20 ..... Local programme  
17:30 ..... Arabic film  
17:40 ..... News in Arabic

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:45 ..... Molierism  
18:10 ..... Des Chiffres et de lettres  
18:30 ..... La Chanson aux chansons  
18:40 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Varieties  
19:20 ..... News in Hebrew  
19:45 ..... Varieties  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Different world  
21:10 ..... Dolphin Cove  
21:40 ..... News in English  
22:30 ..... Movie of the week "Virtuoso"

**PRAYER TIMES**

05:52 ..... Fajr  
05:28 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:30 ..... Dhuhr  
16:15 ..... 'Asr  
19:20 ..... Maghrib  
21:25 ..... Isha

**CRUISES**

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swifish Tel. 810740

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 623785  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757  
Teresian Church Tel. 622566  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541  
Anglican Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 628543  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772561  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751  
Assyrian International Church Tel. 627981, 685326  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811295  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 649392

**WEATHER**

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

A slight drop in temperatures will take place and winds will be northerly moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Amman ..... Min./max. temp. 20 / 31  
Aqaba ..... 25 / 38  
Dacra ..... 21 / 33  
Jordan Valley ..... 22 / 36

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 33, Aqaba 41. Humidity readings: Amman 22 per cent, Aqaba 14 per cent.

**JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR**

**USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS**

**NIGHT DUTY**

AMMAN:  
Dr. Saad Abu Hatab ..... 744689  
Dr. Mohammad Albedi ..... 778959  
Dr. Abdul Rahman Jaber ..... 775020  
Dr. Isam Hawamdeh ..... 624830  
First pharmacy ..... 661912  
Florence pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asena pharmacy ..... 637055  
Nairoukh pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salam pharmacy ..... 636730  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 644945  
Shmeisani pharmacy ..... 637660

IBRD:  
Dr. Anwar Obaidat ..... (—)  
Al Shana'a pharmacy ..... (985238)

ZARQA:  
Dr. Salah Al Safarini ..... (—)  
Khalifeh pharmacy ..... 985417

**EMERGENCIES**

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate Rescue ..... 630441  
Civil Defence Emergency ..... 199  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891228  
Blood Bank ..... 775121  
Highway Police ..... 643402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605800  
Price Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage Complaints ..... 897467

Amman Municipality Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone Repairs ..... 623101  
Abdull Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power Company ..... 636381  
RJ Flight Information ..... 08-53200  
Queen Alia Intl. Airport ..... 08-53200

**HOSPITALS**

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644281/6  
Alkhalidi Maternity, J. Amn ..... 644412/2  
Jabal Amman Maternity ..... 642362  
Malhas, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmeisani ..... 664171/4  
Shmeisani Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 945845  
Al-Munster Hospital ..... 667227/9  
The Islamic, Abdull ..... 666127/71  
Al-Ahli, Abdull ..... 664164/6  
Italian, Al-Munster ..... 777101/3  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 775111/26  
Army, Marika ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 602240/50  
Jabal Amman Hospital ..... 674155

ZARQA:  
Zarga Gov. Hospital ..... (09)983323  
Zarga National Hospital ..... (09)991071  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)986732  
IBRD:  
Princess Basma Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272275

**FOR THE TRAVELLER**

**QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT**

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (06)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

**ARRIVALS**

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

10:15 ..... Riyadh (RJ)  
10:30 ..... New Delhi (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Kuwait (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Dubai (RJ)  
10:45 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
11:00 ..... Sanaa (add.) (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Tunis, Paris (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
14:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
14:30 ..... New York, Amsterdam (RJ)  
14:35 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Abu Dhabi (add.) (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Rome (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Sanaa (add.) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Casablanca (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

06:00 ..... Jeddah (add.) (RJ)  
06:05 ..... Jeddah (add.) (SV)  
06:55 ..... Baghdad (LA)  
10:20 ..... Sanaa (LA)  
11:20 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
13:25 ..... Bahrain (add.) (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Muscat, Bahrain (GF)  
16:30 ..... Dubai (EK)  
16:45 ..... Bahrain (TK)  
18:50 ..... Amsterdam (KL)  
18:55 ..... Bahrain, Cairo (MS)  
19:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:10 ..... Zurich, Larnaca (SR)  
23:15 ..... Quito (add.) (SV)

**DEPARTURES**

Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

07:45 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
11:45 ..... Rome (RJ)  
12:00 ..... Riyadh (add.) (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Brussels, New York (add.) (RJ)  
12:30 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
12:45 ..... Istanbul (RJ)  
13:00 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
13:15 ..... Tunis, Paris (RJ)  
13:45 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
14:00 ..... Larnaca (RJ)  
14:05 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
14:30 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
14:45 ..... Bahrain, Abu Dhabi (RJ)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (add.) (RJ)  
19:30 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
19:45 ..... Calcutta, Bangkok (RJ)  
20:15 ..... Rome (RJ)  
20:30 ..... Sanaa (add.) (RJ)  
22:00 ..... Casablanca (RJ)

**Other Flights (Terminal 2)**

09:00 ..... Jeddah (add.) (SV)  
09:05 ..... Damascus, Paris (AF)  
10:45 ..... Bahrain (add.) (GF)  
11:00 ..... Baghdad (LA)  
11:30 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
12:25 ..... Riyadh (SV)  
14:40 ..... Bahrain, Muscat (GF)  
17:30 ..... Dubai (EK)  
17:50 ..... Ankara, Istanbul (TK)  
18:50 ..... Cairo (MS)

**MARKET PRICES**

Upper/lower price in fils per kg.

Apples ..... 600 / 500  
Apricots ..... 600 / 500  
Bananas ..... 500 / 450  
Sausages (Mukammur) ..... 450 / 400  
Beans ..... 450 / 400  
Cabbages ..... 500 / 450  
Carrots ..... 120 / 80  
Cauliflower ..... 130 / 90  
Corn ..... 160 / 120  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 100 / 60  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 100 / 120  
Dates ..... 180 / 120  
Eggplant ..... 200 / 150  
Garlic ..... 1100 / 900  
Grapes ..... 330 / 280  
Lemon ..... 450 / 400  
Mallow (large) ..... 80 / 30  
Mallow (small) ..... 80 / 40  
Onion (dry) ..... 160 / 120  
Orange ..... 380 / 300  
Peaches ..... 680 / 580  
Pepper (hot) ..... 360 / 300  
Pepper (sweet) ..... 400 / 300  
Potato ..... 280 / 220  
Raddish ..... 150 / 100  
Sage ..... 600 / 550  
Sweet melon ..... 200 / 150  
Tomatoes ..... 140 / 100

Watermelon ..... 100 / 40

**FOR FRIDAY**

**JORDAN TELEVISION**  
Tel: 77311-19

**PROGRAMME ONE**

15:30 ..... Koran  
15:45 ..... Children programme  
15:55 ..... Religious programme  
16:10 ..... Friday prayer  
16:20 ..... Sports programme  
16:30 ..... Religious programme  
16:45 ..... Feature film  
16:55 ..... News summary  
17:00 ..... Local programme  
17:10 ..... News in Arabic  
17:20 ..... Local programme  
17:30 ..... Arabic series  
17:40 ..... News summary in Arabic  
17:50 ..... Programme point

**PROGRAMME TWO**

17:45 ..... French film  
18:10 ..... News in French  
18:15 ..... Contact Magazine  
18:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
18:40 ..... News in Arabic  
18:50 ..... Didi's comedy show  
19:10 ..... Beauty and the Beast  
19:20 ..... News in English  
19:30 ..... Contact Magazine  
19:40 ..... Movie of the week "Virtuoso"

**PRAYER TIMES**

05:52 ..... Fajr  
05:28 ..... (Sunrise) Dhuhr  
12:30 ..... Dhuhr  
16:15 ..... 'Asr  
19:20 ..... Maghrib  
21:25 ..... Isha







## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جورنال تيمز يومية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

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Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

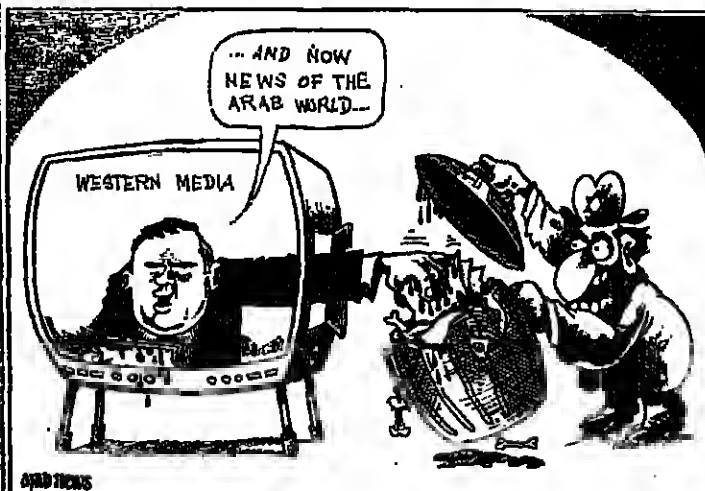
Facsimile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

## A message from Mandela

NELSON Mandela took the U.S. with a storm everywhere he went on his tour of the country during the last few days. After masterfully brushing aside attempts to undermine his message to the American people by underscoring Arab support for his cause, notably from the PLO and Libya, the South African black leader went on to praise Arab help and honourably gave it its dues in supporting the struggle of the South African blacks for liberty and self-determination. Moreover, Mandela emphasised that his people were not about to lay down their arms unless and until the South African government removes all lingering obstacles in the path of genuine dialogue and objective negotiations. By sticking to his guns and maintaining his principled positions even in his encounter with U.S. President George Bush, Mandela proved once again that he is a formidable leader and a true nationalist. No wonder the South African black leader was treated like a head of state everywhere he went in North America and elsewhere on his worldwide itinerary over the last few weeks. What is even more important, Mandela was treated with respect and dignity. A man of his words, echoed all around him as the mass media searched for apt words to depict the black leader through such determination and unwavering conviction, the South African black people have been able to reach the point of no return in their struggle for freedom and self-determination. There is obviously a message in all of this for the Arab peoples, especially the Palestinians.



## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

Al Ra'i daily on Wednesday echoed His Majesty King Hussein's words at a graduation ceremony of a new batch of military officers from Muta University that Jordan will not be an easy prey for an aggressor. The paper said that ever since the creation of Jordan, its leadership and people have been confronting challenges and repelling aggression, and waging a heroic struggle against injustice. With the graduation of military officers from Muta University, Jordan has now boosted its armed forces and underlined its determination to defend the Arab homeland with honour, and to shoulder responsibility and safeguard the Arab Order as King Hussein said, the paper continued. King Hussein was keen on pointing out that Jordan will uphold its national commitment and has no alternative but to offer more sacrifices in the heroic struggle to defend the nation, the paper said. The graduates who are joining the armed forces ranks, it added, are the sons of Khaled Ibn Al Walid, Jaafar Al Tayyar and other Muslim leaders who sacrificed their souls at the outset of the Islamic era and they are brave men on whom Jordan is counting for its defence.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily Wednesday describes the formation of the National Bloc, grouping 26 Parliament members as a great step forward and one that could prompt other elements of the so-called silent majority to make moves to create similar blocs in the future. Fahed Al Fanek says. The National Bloc's emergence is of significance since it is the highest in Parliament, exceeding in number that of the Muslim Brotherhood and paving the ground for the creation of a strong government in Jordan without leaning on the extreme right or left for support. Referring to the leader of the bloc, Abdullah Nsour, and his statement at the press conference, the writer expresses the view that Nsour's criticism of the government of Prime Minister Mudar Badran was meant to urge it to achieve further accomplishments especially in the economic fields. Fanek, however, notes that the government is bound to implement the economic restructuring programme agreed on with the International Monetary Fund, and therefore cannot deviate from that course in its economic policies.

Al Dastour daily repeated King Hussein's words at the Muta University graduation ceremony in which he expressed the Kingdom's determination to shoulder its national responsibility regardless of the challenges. The King's words displayed his confidence in his people and armed forces, and reiterated that Jordan had always served as the land of heroic struggle and glory, and will remain so undaunted by the hardships and the new challenges, the paper noted. It said that the more trained men join the ranks of the armed forces, the more confidence will be established in the hearts of the Jordanian and Arab people, because these men are counted on to bolster the nation's defence and enhance the meaning of sovereignty and independence.

# 'Water will determine the issue of war or peace in the Middle East'

By Norma S. Holmes

WASHINGTON — The Middle East is in urgent need of multi-lateral agreements on water sharing and water rights, three American scholars told the U.S. House Foreign Affairs panel June 26. "The threat of a water crisis in the Jordan River basin has been growing more serious for some time," University of Pennsylvania Professor Thomas Naff told the Subcommittee on Europe and Middle East. If the crisis is not eased, he added, "it will result in a significant rise in the probability of an outbreak of warfare between Jordan and Israel, which would almost certainly involve other Arab states."

Naff said that Jordan and Israel, the basin's principal users, "have been consuming about 115 per cent of their usable water stocks," and no known water technologies now or in the foreseeable future have the capacity to generate new usable water in quantities needed at an affordable cost. At present, owing to serious shortages, Naff said Israel is conducting a large-scale water trucking operation from the Litani River, which lies entirely within sovereign Lebanese territory. The absence of planned use, he said, can only lead to heightened competition among users within each country for decreasing amounts of water and "will probably result in destabilising domestic strife soon."

Naff was one of three experts who discussed "Water Issues in the 1990's" before the subcommittee. The panel also heard from Professor John Waterbury of the Woodrow Wilson School at Princeton University and Professor John Kolars of the Department of Geography at the University of Michigan. In his assessment, Naff said that "clearly the best solution to hydrological problems of the

"The Israeli population is using about 85 per cent of all water available in the Israeli occupied West Bank. There are also restrictions on water use by Palestinians and they cannot farm after 4 p.m., nor can they dig a new well or repair a well that is near an Israeli well."

Jordan basin region would be the creation of basin-wide authority with enough independence, power, funding and expertise to determine and regulate water usage" among users.

Waterbury, in his testimony, noted that the problems of the Nile basin is not as acute, since the nine sovereign states laying claim to some portion of the river's waters, only two — Egypt and Sudan — are almost com-

pletely dependent upon it. He said that without political stability in the region, little progress toward negotiated understandings or basin-wide coordination can occur.

In assessing the prospects for peace in the region, Kolars warned that Arabic-speaking people "are on the verge of a crisis, the dimension of which will make all others that have gone before appear simple." He pointed out that two-thirds of the

said that while it might eventually be possible to overcome Israel's security arguments for retention of the territories, "the hydrological arguments will persist unless the water issue is settled. It is water, in the final analysis," said Naff, "that will determine the future of the occupied territories — and by extension, the issue of conflict or peace."

Naff also noted that American influence with the principal users of the Jordan basin's waters is sufficiently strong that the U.S. could play a positive role. "In addition to using its political and economic leverage, the U.S. can mobilise international diplomatic efforts to encourage a basin-wide agreement with inducements of economic aid and political support," he said.

In response to questions by Chairman Lee Hamilton, (Democrat of Indiana), Kolars said that according to statistics in the Israeli press and other sources, the Israeli population is using about 85 per cent of all the water available in the West Bank. There are also other restrictions on water use by Palestinians, he said: they cannot farm after 4 p.m., nor can they dig a new well or repair a well that is near an Israeli well.

Naff said that in some places on the West Bank since the intifada water consumption by Palestinians is "less than the United Nations reckons is necessary for

maintaining minimal health standards."

He said the water of the Israeli occupied Arab territories "has become so integral to Israel that the delicate balance of Israel's water system has become dependent on the water system of the territories." In need times, he said, "which is more and more the situation, Israel satisfies up to 35-40 per cent of its water needs from the West Bank and Gaza." In the past, he added, an average of one quarter of the nation's supply has normally come from the occupied territories.

"At present... Israel is conducting a large-scale water trucking operation from Litani River, which lies entirely within sovereign Lebanese territory."

In response to other questions by Rep. Hamilton, Naff said he is unaware of any water use restrictions upon Jewish settlers in the West Bank. On the contrary, he added, "Jewish settlers' water is subsidised by the Israeli government."

Responding to questions about the water situation in the Gaza Strip, Naff said the Gaza aquifer is "rapidly deteriorating. There is already water encroachment from the Mediterranean," he pointed out, "and if that aquifer goes, that will have a very serious

impact not only on settlements in the Gaza, but it could have an impact on the coastal plain aquifer within Israel itself." Because there is a "strong probability" that there is an interchange between the two, while there is no indication yet of saline seepage, Naff said, there is serious deterioration in the aquifer, and it is reaching what is known as the red line.

On the Jordan side of the basin, Naff said, "areas of Jordan are under water rationing." He said that while Israel is using water both from Jordan River

## Shift in economic programme keeps Poland on its toes

By John Daniszewski  
The Associated Press

WARSAW — Walk the streets of this capital on any day, and see an economic revolution in progress. Look at the faces of the people, and see the human cost.

Poland's plunge into economic reform Jan. 1 was far bolder than any programme undertaken by neighbouring post-Communist countries.

Some people are obviously thriving. New Mercedes and Volvos with Polish licence plates are a common sight on Warsaw streets. A few luxury boutiques sell dresses and suits for more than the average month's salary, and do not lack for customers. There has been a general enlivening of commerce.

But there is also the pathetic sight of old people counting out a few zlotys to buy one or two rolls of bread, and the banners announcing the sale of gas guns to counter the crime wave that police experts blame on the hard times. According to government statistics, the country has entered a deep recession.

Poland's rocky experience during the first six months of switching to a market economy is giving pause to its giant neighbour to the east.

Soviet officials so far have rejected radical economic reform along Polish lines, admitting they do not have the political credibility to survive such a rapid transition.

Instead Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Ryzhkov proposed in late May a "regulated market economy" that called for the doubling and tripling of food prices. Resultant panic buying and popular discontent forced postponement of the bread increases.

Such half-measures typified Poland during the 1980s until Solidarity came to power and its economists declared it was impossible to leap a wide chasm in short steps.

Bolstered by strong popular support, the Solidarity-led government of Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki rushed to implement an economic reform plan that instantly liberated most prices while keeping wages tied down.

But even Solidarity's popularity didn't prevent a backlash. Supporters of Mazowiecki now are pitted against those of Union Leader Lech Walesa in a dispute over the pace of reforms. The showdown could bring down the 10-month-old government, although the Solidarity movement itself remains strong.

Mazowiecki ended state subsidies for enterprises. The easy flow of bank credits were staunchly by high interest rates. The deficit-ridden state budget was balanced.

The Polish zloty was made fully convertible inside Poland, backed by a \$1 billion reserve fund lent by a consortium of Western nations. That eliminated the confusing array of legal, semi-legal and

illegal exchange rates.

After nearly six months, the plan's architect, Finance Minister Leszek Balcerowicz, can claim a certain success, said Polish Economics journalist Krzysztof Bien in an interview.

"What he has managed to do so far has never been accomplished before... However it is not yet the stage that would permit us to say that we are irrevocably on the road to a market economy. Everything we have achieved so far could be destroyed in a day."

The chief potential danger, he said, is a resurgence of inflation if the government relaxes its strict pay policies in response to recent industrial strikes and protests by small private farmers.

Taming runaway inflation — estimated at more than 1,000 per cent in 1989 — has been the greatest achievement of the programme so far. Prices spiked up when the plan was launched, but the tight controls on wages and lending soon stabilised them.

Statistics tell the story. Prices grew 79 per cent in January, 24 per cent in February, 4.7 per cent in March, 8.1 per cent in April and 5 per cent in May.

Freeing prices while holding down wages had an immediate effect on supplies in stores. Suddenly, the chronic shortages evaporated. The main reason: the drop in demand caused by the high prices. Then as supplies became more reliable, consumers stopped hoarding, further helping keep the shelves stocked.

For consumers with money, Poland has become — if not yet a shopper's paradise — at least a country where one can find most of life's essentials and a few luxuries without irritating lines or complicated barbers, bribes and deal-making.

Sellers are chasing buyers, and not the other way around as before. Former luxuries such as bananas and lemons are now sold on the street, and food stands that have sprung up serve customers at night, on weekends and on holidays. Warsaw even has a 24-hour French grocery.

On the down side, unemployment is around 400,000 people or about 3 per cent of the workforce. Joblessness, officially nonexistent a year ago, is expected to grow to 9 per cent, or 1.3 million people, this year.

"On one and the same street, you can find people who are really well off, and others who are unemployed and in a really difficult situation," said Bien, the journalist.

Slawomir Rudnicki, the co-owner of the new French grocery, complains about petty officials and regulations that still hinder business — like the rule that the bottled mineral water he imports be submitted to a health check each time his truck crosses the Polish border.

But he still calls himself an optimist. "It would have been impossible to open this shop a few years ago."

## Economic quest seen behind Peking's release of dissident

By Janet Snyder  
Reuters

BEIJING — The freeing of dissident Chinese scientist Fang Lizhi and his wife into British exile is a major concession by Beijing to quell Western anger over its human-rights record, diplomats said.

They called the release of China's most celebrated dissident, described by Beijing as a criminal, as a gesture to break a political deadlock with Washington and regain Western and Japanese loans, frozen after an army crackdown on dissent last June.

"This is a pretty significant climbdown, but a sensible one," a diplomat said. "Fang is getting off scot-free, especially if you go over all that China has said about him up to now."

The 54-year-old astrophysicist and his wife, Li Shuxian, took refuge in the U.S. embassy in Beijing last June 5 after tanks rumbled into the city's Tiananmen Square to crush a pro-democracy

campaign.

Authorities had accused Fang and his wife, who is also an astrophysicist, of "counter-revolutionary crimes" and issued a warrant for their arrest.

Beijing demanded the embassy band them over and accused Washington of breaching international law and interfering in China's internal affairs.

The release of the couple precedes a Western economic summit meeting in the United States early next month at which the resumption of badly needed loans to China is expected to be discussed.

"In the context of wider relations between China and the West, this has to be seen as a very positive move. There's no doubt that London welcomes it, and the Americans as well," a Western diplomat said.

"This has been one of the problems that have lain in the path of better relations generally, for all Western countries," he said.

A spokesman for British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher said in London that Fang had been invited by the Royal Society, Britain's foremost scientific and academic body, to pursue his career.

The official New China News Agency had said Fang and his wife had shown signs of repentance and had been allowed to leave for medical treatment.

"In view of the signs of repentance by Fang Lizhi and Li Shuxian, and their illness, and out of humanitarian considerations, the Beijing Public Security Bureau has decided to allow them to go abroad for medical treatment in line with China's policy of leniency towards those who participated in the disturbances," the agency quoted the Ministry of Public Security said.

China did not say from what illness the two were suffering. A foreign diplomat said the reference to ill-health could have been a face-saving device.

Allowing the two to leave was

the latest in a series of steps by Beijing to try to deflect the sting of economic sanctions, while keeping a tight clamp on domestic dissent.

Last week Beijing expelled dissident Pop Star Hong Dejian after more than two weeks of detention, ordering him to leave for his native Taiwan by face imprisonment. Two Chinese dissidents detained with him were also freed.

Martial law, imposed in Beijing in May 1989, was lifted in January, although tight security has remained.

Since January, the government has announced the release of 88 people jailed in connection with last year's unrest.

This leaves 355 people still in prison, by China's own tally, and many more according to unofficial sources.

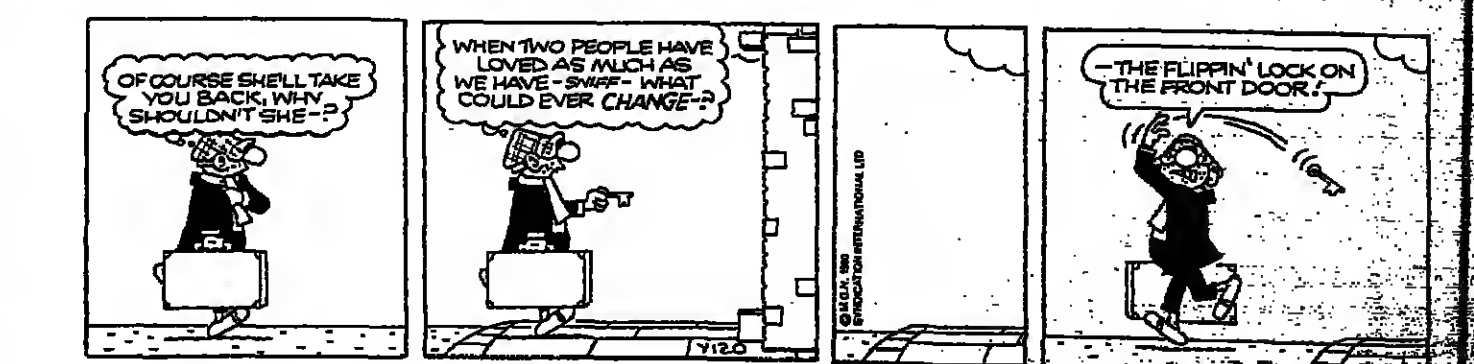
It has begun prosecuting lesser known critics.

"But this move (Fang's release) is likely to make it easier to heal some of the wounds," diplomat said.

## Mutt'n'Jeff



## Andy Capp



## Peanuts





# Jordanian Times WEEKENDER

Published Every Thursday

June 28, 1990 A

## Mahadin, 'rebel' poet and writer turned Royal Court adviser

By Mariam Shahin  
Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — "The rebel who now works in the palace" is how some people in Jordan have described journalist, writer and poet Khaled Mahadin. As a columnist for the Arabic daily Al Ra'i, Mahadin scathingly attacked many a government policy for the past 12 years. Today, in Jordan's democratic era, he holds the post of press adviser to His Majesty King Hussein.

Did the Karak-born Jordanian writer have a change of heart? Or have the trappings of democratic Jordan given him a well deserved place as chief of the Press Department at the Royal Court?

Mahadin recently shared his views on the role of the printed word, the future of

the information media in Jordan and the freedom of the press in the Kingdom.

"First of all I was never a rebel," Mahadin declares, correcting what he feels has been a fallacious perception of his role in the press. "I was and still am the ears, eyes and, through my writings, the mouth of the people. As a writer and journalist it is my duty to raise the level of

awareness to what is happening in our society and point out the different sides of view to each subject at hand," Mahadin explains.

For most of his life in Jordan, he worked as an advisor in various government ministries while pursuing his career as a journalist. At different intervals he worked with the Ministry of Culture and later the Ministry of Information.

His career at home began after an almost ten-year stay in Libya, where he worked with the Libyan press from 1969 to 1978. "When I came back to Jordan, in the period from 1978 to 1985, I wrote very harsh articles attacking the validity of several government policies," he recalls.

According to Mahadin, the freedom to attack government policies constructively did exist during that period, and the ministers of information (which, in turn, were Adnan Abu Odeh, Sa'id Al Tal and Leila Sharaf) defended the Jordanian press and journalists' rights at the time. "We, as journalists, had a good working relationship with the ministry and ministers of information. We were good colleagues," he maintains.

While he feels the press had leeway and was relatively free up to 1985, Mahadin does not have the same feelings about the conditions of the Jordanian press afterwards.

"In April 1985 I wrote an article for a London-based Arabic magazine called Al Tadamun. It was an analysis of some of the government policies in Jordan at the time," he says. "Soon afterwards, in May of that year, Mahadin lost his job as a senior adviser at the Ministry of Information."

"I was fired because I wrote the article," he says. "I filed a law suit against the government, and you know what the prosecutor general did? He tried to use things that I had written in Jordan while Mudar Badran and Abdul Hamid Sharaf were prime ministers to prove that I was a 'danger' to Jordan."

At the time of his expulsion from the ministry, Zeid Rifai was prime minister and, according to Mahadin, the ministers of information which served in the government of Rifai did nothing to endear Jordanian writers to them.

"In fact, not only was I accused of being a 'danger' to the country, the then minister of information asked that I be tried for treason after I had published an article about Jordan's role in reconciling Iraq and Syria in 1985," Mahadin recalls. "What the minister was not aware of was that His Majesty had thanked me for the article personally."

The conflicts between the press and government, in the period from 1985 to 1989 that Mahadin and other journalists and writers speak of today were between the press and government only and not between journalists and the "establishment", Mahadin maintains.

"It is the duty of the fourth

estate to point at social, political or economic problems in any society or country and say: this is an ill-founded policy; otherwise there is no need for the press at all," he says.

While his role as a journalist was not affected when working as a government official, it has become harder for him to remain an independent writer while serving as press adviser to the King.

"I was always expressing my opinion about things when I was working for the ministries, even if it was in direct conflict with the official policy of the ministry," Mahadin recalls. "But now I have to be very careful in what I write, because many people could and do interpret an article as the stand or opinion of the Royal Court, which it may very well not be," he says.

While seemingly not very perturbed by his sensitive position, Mahadin is worried about the future role of the press in Jordan.

"During the years of 'repression' journalists were constantly trying to tease the government. That is no longer necessary," he says. "Things in Jordan have changed and those changes should be reflected in what our writers say."

Mahadin believes that an "independent" press will play an important role in enhancing the democratic structure in the Kingdom.

"At present there is no fair presentation of the views of many different groups in Jordan, among them the pan-Arabists, the independents, the Islamists and the leftists," Mahadin says.

"There is a need for the national charter (which is under discussion now) to ensure that majorities and minorities will not be left out of the game, in politics, in economics and in the press," he adds, reflecting on how the new social contract (national charter) between the government and the governed should deal with a pluralistic media and press freedoms.

"Furthermore it is up to journalists to ensure that they are able to practise their trade freely. Journalists were fired from their jobs and arrested during crackdowns on the press. So they must create an infrastructure that will prevent the weakness caused by disunity in the fourth estate," Mahadin says.

"Strength from within that will not allow such a suppression to occur again and that will not allow for outsiders, whoever they may be, to interfere with the freedom of the press, is the only way a free and reliable press can exist in Jordan."

E. Yaghi

### Moonchild

MOONCHILD lay unconscious on the living room floor, while her two small sons who were locked in a nearby room cried and pounded on the unyielding door. Close to where Moonchild lay, her contented husband, Beast, sat casually smoking a cigarette, oblivious to his young wife on the floor as well as his screaming children. Revenge was sweet on his lips and he sat back satisfied with the appropriate punishment that he had dealt out when he choked Moonchild until her body grew limp and she fainted.

A sadist, Beast was quite talented in meting out punishment to ever-deserving Moonchild. This time she had gone too far. She forgot to boil the raisins before she put them in his "gatief," although Moonchild pleaded that she had never heard of such a procedure. Nevertheless, Beast was boss and there was no excuse for Moonchild's carelessness and insubordination.

Sometimes docile Moonchild would walk about for days with bruises on her face and body or red finger marks on her throat as proof of her disobedience. Often Beast beat her for no reason when he felt tired and upset from a "hard" day of casual work. She was there, so she became his prey. Frequently ample punishment would also be impinged on his small sons who always warranted a disciplining slap on the face or a hit on the head.

Beast got up, weary of hearing his children scream and cry. They were disturbing him. He looked at beautiful Moonchild and failed to notice her soft blonde hair which haloed her fair skin.

Her petit form lay silent and stiff, her green eyes wide and staring but unseeing. Her white throat showed each finger that he had choked her with. He knew she was still alive. Too bad he couldn't just finish her off someday and get rid of her. He turned towards the door and the children, unlocked it and gave each one a hard slap on the face followed by sharp punches on their backs. The younger, two years old, choked with fear and ran with swallowed cries to a corner. The older took the blows with hate and his eyes grew cold as he stifled his tears knowing that more blows would follow if he kept crying.

After a while Moonchild woke up alone. She sat up groggily and through hazy eyes saw Beast watching television unconcerned as if nothing had happened. When he saw that she had regained consciousness he warned her to never make the same unforgivable mistake again, or perhaps next time she wouldn't wake up at all.

Moonchild's first thought was her children. She had to see if they were all right. She struggled to their room, unlocked the door and saw that her baby had wept himself to sleep. The older child was sullen and speechless but his fair eyes flickered a faint sign of relief for his mother's being alive. Moonchild huddled near her children, shaking, crying and wondering just when her husband would explode again and for what unjustified reason. How much longer could she take such abuse? What kind of life was this for her and the children? How soon would she be beaten again for little or no reason? Divorce would only mean the loss of her cherished children.

How many women are like Moonchild, victims of mental or physical cruelty by sadistic husbands? Many bear pain in silence either from fear or humiliation. How many children are also victims of such homes and will grow up permanently scarred? What can our society do to remedy such abuse? In Islam, the best of men is the one who is best to his family.

### Wednesday's Child

WEDNESDAY'S Child is the son of Moonchild. He has just turned seven. His birthday passed nearly unnoticed and without violence. He is a handsome child. His beauty belies his young troubled life. His dark hair falls in gentle waves around his thin face. His green eyes studded with thick, dark lashes sometimes sparkle, but more often, cloud with tears.

Wednesday's Child is confused and frustrated. Small lines furrow his innocent face. Around his mouth on one side, there is a facial scar resembling a burn caused by the mental trauma of witnessing one of the many beatings of his mother by his father. But Wednesday's Child is not only a terrified spectator to his mother's abuse, he is also himself a victim of his father's rage. He is a battered child. Frequently, for little or no reason, his father lashes out at him, usually by slapping his face or hammering his head. Yet, when Wednesday's Child does need fatherly discipline for unruly behaviour, he is condoned or encouraged for indecorum.

Wednesday's Child is not an only child. He has a younger brother, but since his sibling is still fortunately considered a "baby" he escapes most of the harsh punishment his father measures out.

During one small, brief interval when Wednesday's father was working outside the country, Wednesday enjoyed the bliss of a calm home. He almost turned into a normal child and behaved as other boys his age did. When his father returned, however, the child grew confused and puzzled. His behaviour became strange and erratic. He became accustomed to exist as an animal in a jungle struggling for survival.

Wednesday is bright and intelligent. He is the first in his class in school. But his intelligence needs a peaceful environment in order to flourish. Wednesday lacks all the basic requirements in which his curiosity and creativity can expand.

He fails to understand his own predicament as a valve for his father's anger, much less comprehend his mother's battered face or choked throat. His mother Moonchild is meek and humble. She is gentle with her children and her softness provides them with the sanity and love they so desperately need.

Wednesday's father was himself a battered child. He often bore scratches on his face and body resulting from his own father's anger. He too witnessed his mother beaten for little or no reason. He inherited abuse as a way of life and in turn inflicts this heritage on Moonchild, Wednesday, and one day soon the "baby."

What hope has Wednesday to grow up a normal child? What kind of adult will he become in his society? Will he in turn also abuse his future wife and children or will he in fact shun marriage completely and become a misfit in life and society? Truly, "Wednesday's Child is full of woe."

### Editor's note:

The Diary does not appear in today's Weekender due to technical reasons. E. Yaghi's column will appear on the pages of the Weekender every Thursday. E. Yaghi was born in Denver, Colorado, and later married a Jordanian and moved to Jordan. "I would like to be thought of as an American who has come to deeply love Jordan and the Jordanian people. I share with them their joys and their sorrows," E. Yaghi says as she describes herself.



Khaled Mahadin

## SAFEWAY INTERNATIONAL

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FRIDAY - JUNE 29 - FROM 10 A.M. - 6 P.M.

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RAID	Insect Spray	40 ml.	1.200
JUICY	Drink Mix	750 GR	1.000
KAWTHAR	Mineral Water	1.5 Liter	0.200
HALUB GHEE	Ghee	2 KG	3.600
AL MARAI	Cheese Spread	140 GR	0.340
AL SHIFA HONEY	Pure Honey	500 GR	1.500
CALIFORNIA GARDENS	Sliced Carrots	454 GR	0.350
CALIFORNIA GARDENS	Cut Green Beans	454 GR	0.350
CALIFORNIA GARDENS	Hot Sauce	185 GR	0.195
DIAMOND	Aluminum Foil	25 ft	0.950
P. K	Gum		0.100
KODAK (100)	Colour Film	24 Exps.	1.950
KODAK (400)	Colour Film	36 Exps.	3.700
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# JTV CHANNEL 2 WEEKLY PREVIEW

Thursday, June 28

**8:30 A Different World**  
Denise's science grades are low so, she rings up her brother "Theo" for help. Theo arrives alright, but spends his time doing other things.

**9:10 Dolphin Cove**  
Scott is back to participate in his son's birthday party. His Vietnamese experiences have affected his manners and Kate displays an uncanny sense of understanding the dolphins.

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Movie of the Week Virtuosos**  
This is the life story of the world-class British pianist John Ogdon. Diagnosed as schizophrenic, having attempted suicide. The love of his wife and friends saved his talent.

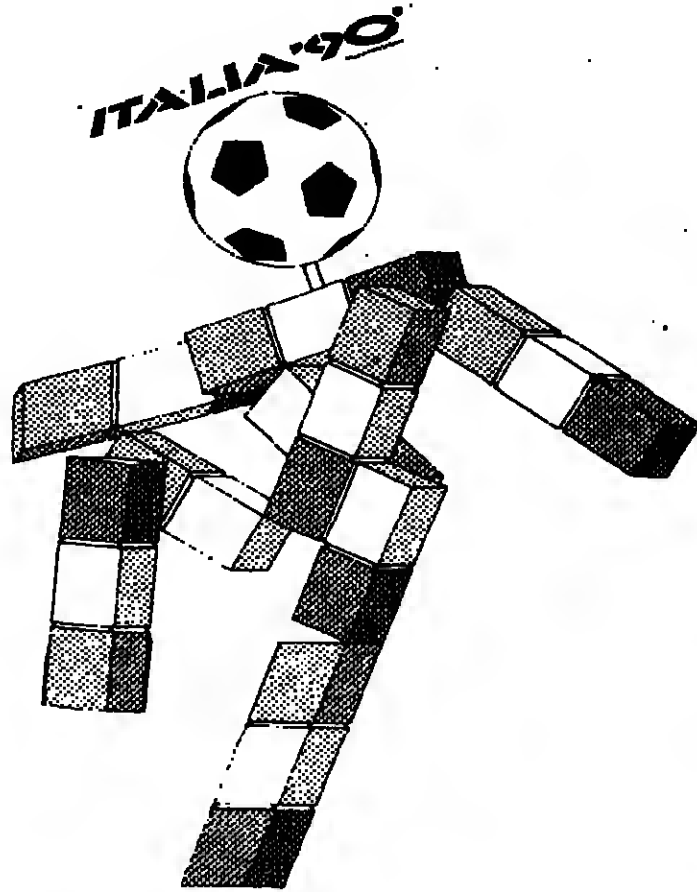
Friday, June 29

**8:30 Didi's Comedy Show**  
A bunch of gangsters are after Didi and his friend because they have possession of the diamonds. Didi disguises several times differently in an attempt to reach the police.

**Beauty and the Beast**  
Diana and Vincent discover that a vendetta is motivating a killer to kill regularly the underground people, and father himself almost gets killed. In the end the killer commits suicide.

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Quincy**  
To Clear the Air  
Pollution in the neighbourhood is caused by a chemical plant and death among heart patients increased. To combat the evils of pollution is a job for Quincy.



high price for jealousy

**9:10 Murder She Wrote**  
J.B. as in Jail  
A Bulgarian diplomat is murdered and Jessica is accused. But the real criminal who calls himself "Cobra" gets caught as he tries to get paid for what he did.

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Tales From Hollywood**  
Julie used to be a famous show woman. She wants to get back to the limelight, but when she receives help from the right people, her ego blinds her mind and in the end gets left alone again.

Tuesday, July 3

**8:30 Golden girls**

**9:10 A Horseman Riding By**

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Varieties**

**10:45 Feature Film**  
The Last of the Fast Guns  
Starring: Linda Cristal, Gilbert Roland  
A rich businessman hires a professional gunman to locate his brother who has been missing for 20 years. When the gunman finds him in Mexico he learns a few new things about life.

**9:10 The Big Heat**  
Panorama: documentary  
Carbonic gases ascending from factories will eventually lead to the warming of the Earth atmosphere. The documentary discusses the dangerous consequences of this phenomenon.

Wednesday, July 4

**8:30 You Rang My Lord**

**9:10 Women in Politics**

**10:00 News in English**

**10:20 Varieties**

**10:45 Stradivari**  
Antonio finds his way to the royal court but that does not make him any richer. His wife dies of illness. Antonio remarries and settles down happily and now he wants to teach his son his skill, which he adores.

rid of his secretary to little avail. His family has already fallen for her, especially that she is a good housekeeper.

**9:10 The Big Heat**  
Panorama: documentary  
Carbonic gases ascending from factories will eventually lead to the warming of the Earth atmosphere. The documentary discusses the dangerous consequences of this phenomenon.

**9:00 Encounter**  
**9:30 Classical Music**  
**9:45 News in English**  
**10:00 World Cup**  
**11:45 Allo... Allo...**  
When the Germans disguise themselves as British pilots, the stormtroopers arrest them. No wonder the French resistance is so successful.

**10:00 World Cup**

**10:20 Varieties**

**10:45 Stradivari**  
Antonio finds his way to the royal court but that does not make him any richer. His wife dies of illness. Antonio remarries and settles down happily and now he wants to teach his son his skill, which he adores.

## Weekend Crossword

Edited by Herb Etkens

GRAMMAR I

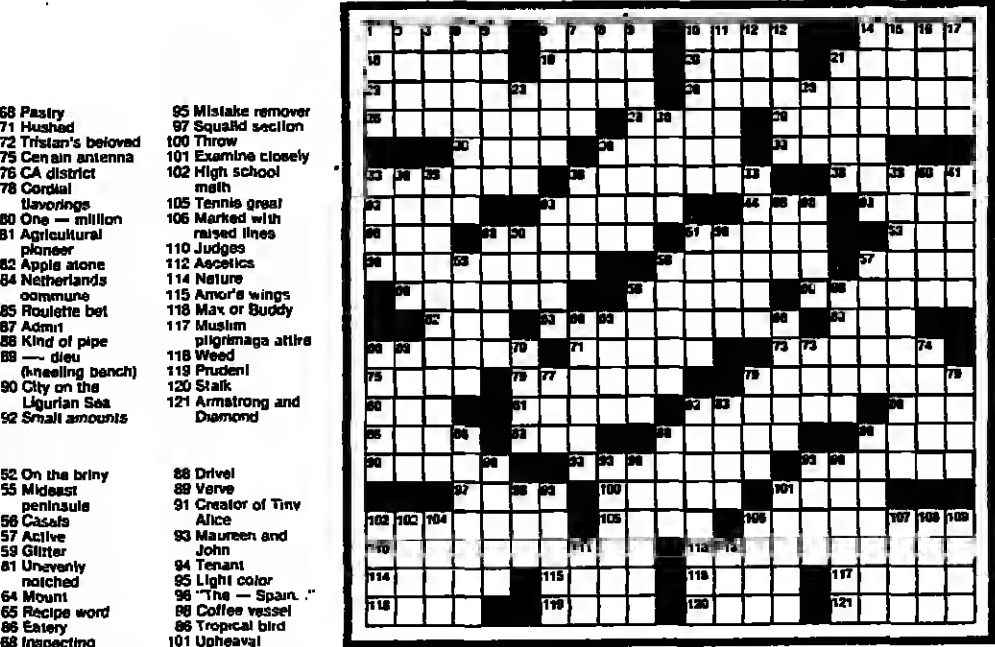
By Arthur S. Verdesca

**ACROSS**  
1 Creative op.  
2 Clapton or lile  
3 A long way off  
4 Eaves  
5 Pelt  
6 Exc's transport  
7 Roman censor  
8 "Vive —"  
9 Magazine  
10 Military  
11 Military  
12 Headlong panic  
13 Unusually  
14 Headlong panic  
15 Surtail  
16 Shattered  
17 Sarcastic  
18 Trim  
19 Twined crystals  
20 Auto accessories  
21 Hammerstein

**DOWN**  
1 Horned vipers  
2 Let it be  
3 Mrs. Dithers of "Blondie"  
4 An occupant  
5 Humans  
6 Pass over  
7 Phil base  
8 "Yankee Doodle..."  
9 Settler  
10 Assume an office  
11 Less voracious  
12 — glance  
13 Sili  
14 Most fresh as moon  
15 Mole  
16 Women's rights pioneer  
17 Actual state of affairs

**Diagramless** 19 X 21, By James Barrick  
**ACROSS**  
1 Tooth  
2 Back talk  
3 Dwellings  
4 Lullaby  
5 Picture puzzle  
6 Tapestry  
7 Rare  
8 Obnoxious  
9 Jellies  
10 Fill with joy  
11 Albacore  
12 Pipe joint  
13 Falena or  
14 Balaclava  
15 Bookcase part  
16 Sch. subj.  
17 Dine  
18 Very great  
19 Take  
20 One of the  
21 Marces  
22 Dunderhead  
23 Sodiment  
24 Assort  
25 A pronoun  
26 Island greeting  
27 Servant of a lord  
28 Membership fees  
29 Fall  
30 Otherwise  
31 Eldest child  
32 Decorate  
33 Impair  
34 Roosts

**DOWN**  
1 Relating to wedlock  
2 Fall  
3 Throw in a high arc  
4 Mature  
5 Something helpful  
6 Hit hard  
7 Flying prefix  
8 Walk pompously  
9 Dir. letters  
10 — the lily  
11 Charitable gifts  
12 Assault  
13 Repeatedly  
14 Sully  
15 "Ben"  
16 Feminine suffix  
17 Nationalist  
18 Inexpensive  
19 To pierce  
20 Scranny  
21 Fan  
22 Distress call  
23 Shake  
24 Highly skilled  
25 Goldfish  
26 Burns  
27 MN city  
28 Deserve  
29 Peepers  
30 Med. man

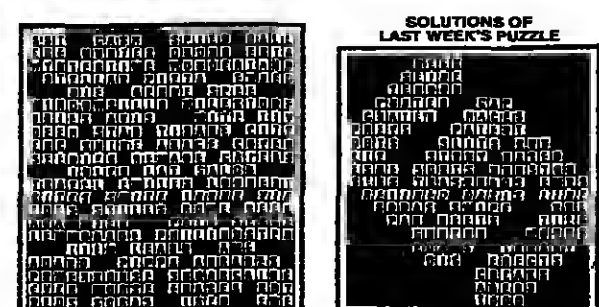


Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Bold young cub scent helps two elderly persons across dangerous highway during rush hour.  
2. Bench of rabid rabbits had rapid run to safety of nearby briar patch.  
3. Most dining is devilishly easy. Simply give up all the things you love to eat.  
4. Many fumbling troubleshooters may get shot for their trouble.

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. ORRES AME WUOLR GAME TAME ONTRYV  
YA WRRY PUG ORK CHETRY KPRO PR  
WILLURE I SAHOT CLUER. —By Lois B. Jones  
2. UNOIMUR UNGUDN BIG REGR IGB FALI YINK  
MON BGOYI ARAMDOX MONE'Y BGOYI YIMY  
FALL FMNRN LNEYV. —By Barbara J. Rupp  
3. OTILCZR FNME BXIZWE MILLSW GNR GIMC  
EXIZWE: GNW ESB IGSNW 'I TXPSLIGZX  
OIMPFYVZX: OVLX. —By Gordon Miller  
4. CFCNP DK SANDY UNDAF FOIT IOINTL  
GCN ASPPGYOKL UOKRSGCN. —By Ed Hollings



SOLUTIONS OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

## Italian disco owners defend right to dance the night away

By John Follain  
Reuter

ROME — A government clampdown on the right of Italian youngsters to bop until they drop — whether at dawn or even later — has caused uproar among disco-goers and owners.

A controversial government decree, which took effect this month, says discos and night clubs must close at two a.m. Those in tourist areas are allowed to stay open until four a.m. in peak summer months.

Ministers say they are trying to stem a spate of Saturday night car accidents in which youngsters, exhausted and sometimes worse the wear for drink have been killed on the long drive back from discotheques.

But thousands of disco owners have refused to obey the curfew, saying it would force many night spots to close and will fail to cut road deaths.

The death count in road accidents between midnight Saturdays and five a.m. Sundays is nearly six times worse than other days of the week, official figures show.

Italian youngsters think nothing of driving 100 kilometres or more to a fashionable night club and then returning home again at dawn.

The worst toll was on a February weekend. Twenty-three people were killed in the early hours of Saturday and Sunday, most of them students in their early 20s driving home after an evening's dancing.

Behind the decree is "the mamma lobby" — 90,000 crusading, self-styled "anti-rock mothers" throughout Italy who signed a petition protesting at the number of accidents and calling for the early closure of discos.

But youngsters bopping to house music at one of Rome's trendiest discos, the Select Alien, reject the decree banded down by what they see as a nanny-state.

"The ministers are wrong. It costs an arm and a leg to get drunk in a discotheque — it's expensive enough already just to get in," said Isabella di Lauro, a 20-year-old economics student.

Despite the decree, dancing at Alien started after midnight as usual and its doors closed at five a.m.

Before the decree even took effect an emergency assembly of the 7,300 members of Italy's Federation of Discos and Night Clubs voted unanimously to break the law rather than obey the curfew. Owners of discos on the Adriatic coast near Rimini, Italy's top holiday stop for West German sun-worshippers, can already count on the support of local mayors.

"The fact we have so many discos in this area — 700 — is an important attraction for foreigners, and Italian's too. Hit the discos and you hit tourism," said Nando Fabbri, Communist mayor of the seaside resort of Bellaria.

He is one of seven mayors near Rimini to have pledged not to enforce the decree. Discos close at five a.m. in Bellaria, where the population swells from 13,000 in winter to 90,000 during the summer months.

The mayors on the Rimini coast, like disco-owners from all over Italy, say the best way to stop youngsters killing themselves on the roads is to send out more police to enforce speed limits.

Far from reducing the number of ugly accidents, the decree could raise the death toll

further, said Sergio Valentini, president of the discos' federation.

"About four million people go dancing at weekends regularly. If discos which are not in tourist areas have to close at two, that'll be an incentive for people to just take the car and drive off to one that is allowed to stay open," he said.

"That means more youngsters on the road, and probably more accidents," added Valentini, who owns a night club outside Rimini.

Earlier this month he led a delegation of disgruntled disco-owners to a meeting with Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti.

Andreotti agreed to meet Valentini again to consider a proposal that discos and night clubs without exception should close at four a.m.

Asked what discos would do in the meantime, federation official Marco Frattoni said:

"Well, just do their own thing. Everybody will do what they want, which will create even more problems."

"But what's the sense in a decree that not everyone obeys?"

## Sun never sets on world's northernmost film festival

By Nigel Stephenson  
Reuter

SODANKYLA, Finland — The sun never sets on the world's most northerly film festival in the remote village of Sodankyla in Finnish lapland.

As the audience filed out of a screening of Louis Malle's *Milou in May*, at 12.30 a.m. on the opening day of the fifth annual Midnight Sun Film Festival, it was still shining.

Here, 130 kilometres north of the Arctic Circle, the sun will not set again until the end of July.

Yet spectators bought 16,000 tickets to sit in the dark and watch some 50 films in Sodankyla's lone cinema, the local school and a marquee during this year's five-day festival last week.

"It all started from a crazy idea," said festival director Peter Von Bagh, a film-maker and film historian.

"It was started because it was highly improbable to go to a very flat and uninteresting place in the middle of lapland and put on an international film festival.

"From the beginning, it attracted foreigners in a quite unusual way."

Top film-makers drawn to this most unlikely location in past years have included Michael Powell, Samuel Fuller, Bertrand Tavernier and Jonathan Demme.

"It would not have been

interesting to put on a film festival in Helsinki. It is the isolation and concentration of Sodankyla and all the trouble of getting there," said Von Bagh.

Sodankyla is 130 kilometres from the nearest major airport or train station at Rovaniemi, the Lapland provincial capital on the Arctic Circle. It is a world away from the glamour and ceremonial of festivals in Cannes, Berlin or Venice.

Once in the village there are just two hotels, so many of the festival audience camp out at the mercy of voracious mosquitoes.

"The audience is made up of ordinary film lovers, mostly from Finland, but people who, in ordinary circumstances, do not have a chance to see good films on the big screen," said Von Bagh.

The festival was the brainchild of Finnish film-makers Anssi Manttari and the brothers Mika and Aki Kaurismaki.

Aki Kaurismaki, the festival's technical director, had two films — *Leningrad Cowboys - Go America*, and *Hamlet Goes Business* — showing simultaneously in London earlier this year.

Films are not shown in competition in Sodankyla and there are no world premieres. The films are chosen by a five-strong artistic committee.

A feature of the festival is that each year the work of a

veteran director is showcased. "We always like to have old masters. The problem is there are not many of them left and many of them can't or don't want to travel any more," said Aki Kaurismaki.

This year's "Old Master" was Richard Fleischer, director of 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, 10 Rillington Place, the Jazz Singer and The Boston Strangler.

"This is a wonderful idea," he said. "I've been to other

**Stars and spectators rub shoulders in the festival hotel bar and share the same hard wooden benches in the tent. The informality is deliberate.**

festivals where there is no competition but usually they are narrowed down to a single genre. This one has a much broader base and it just seems to be for the sheer love of films."

Other guests included Manuel de Oliveira, billed in the festival programme as "the greatest name of the Portuguese cinema of today and all times," Italian director Ettore Scola and French actor Jean-

Pierre L  aud, who starred in many of the new wave films of Francois Truffaut.

Leaud has recently been working with Aki Kaurismaki on his latest film, *I Hired a Contract Killer*.

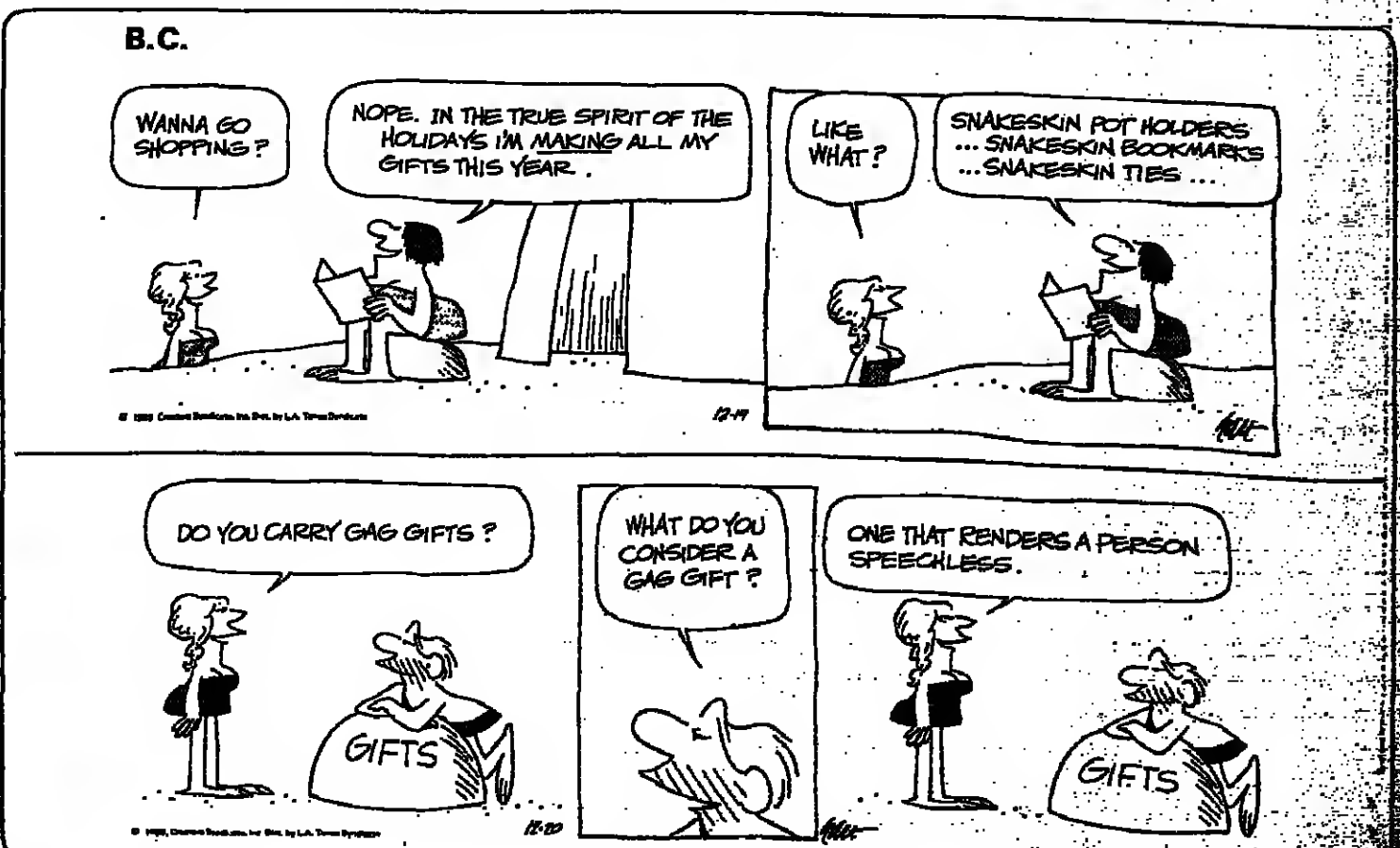
Stars and spectators rub shoulders in the festival hotel bar and share the same hard wooden benches in the tent. The informality is deliberate.

"Nobody meets anybody at the big festivals. They could be in 25 different restaurants and there is no common feeling. Here there is no escape," said Aki Kaurismaki.

The impact of the festival on the village of 7,000 people is significant and welcome. The 5,000 or so visitors were expected to spend 10 million markka (\$2.5 million). In return, the local community contributes 250,000 markka (\$62,500) towards the running of the festival.

Yet some changes are on the way. After five years, the Kaurismaki brothers are stepping down from the artistic committee. The festival will stay in Sodankyla but practical organisation will be taken over by organisers of another film festival based in the central city of Tampere.

"There is a danger of its becoming institutionalised," said Aki Kaurismaki, "so the old crew has decided to stop it. It will be continued by partly new people and maybe they will bring new blood and new ideas."





## After Abba Sweden takes on world pop scene with Roxette

By Eva Ahlberg  
Reuters

STOCKHOLM — An American exchange student liked the sound of Sweden's Roxette so much that he took a tape of their domestic hit "The Look" home to Minneapolis and pestered his local radio station to play it.

Now Roxette's songs are being played by radio stations around the world and the group has become the hottest musical export Sweden has had since Abba left the international pop scene a decade ago.

Per Gessle, the group's songwriter and guitar player, described Roxette's road to success:

"It was an almost dizzying, like a cinderella story. The 'Look' spread from station to station and soon we were heard across the United States," he said.

Gessle and Marie Fredriksson, a dynamic blonde singer who also writes for the group, led their band to the big time in the spring of 1989 when

The Look soared to the top of the U.S. charts.

A second hit, Listen to Your Heart, reached number one only a few months later, in October, 1989.

And earlier this month Roxette's latest song It Must Have Been Love, receiving global exposure in the movie Pretty Woman featuring actor Richard Gere, has given Roxette their third number one hit in the U.S. in about a year.

Gessle, 31, and Fredriksson, 32, are both from the southern Swedish town of Halmstad. Sometimes described by the Swedish media as looking like the British group of Eurythmics, the two played with different bands for several years prior to joining up with four others to create Roxette.

Roxette was discovered by the U.S. music industry after Dean Cushman from Minneapolis took their first hit record to his hometown.

The success was almost instant.

"They called from EMI

(the group's record company) when I was in the laundry room and told me that Marie and I were on the top of the list, before Madonna and the Stones and everybody else," Gessle told Sweden's daily Svenska Dagbladet.

Swedish groups have had few commercial successes since Abba disbanded. Roxette's The Look, was the first Swedish song to reach the top of the U.S. charts since Abba's Dancing Queen, hit number one in 1977.

"Roxette is definitely Sweden's biggest group since Abba," said Promotion Manager Marie Dimberg at Sweden's EMI.

To Gessle, charts have always been important.

"I started arranging my records after the ranking in a Swedish radio programme at the age of seven. Ever since then I've liked to keep track on lists, which hits become big on various markets and what tendencies they represent," he said.

But he soon realised it

would be more fun to play.

"I was 17 and happened to put my hand around the neck of a guitar. I haven't let go since," he told Svenska Dagbladet.

Fredriksson says the group's success can be attributed to the chemistry between her and Gessle. But they are pair only on stage and not in private.

Said Dimberg: "That special something they have is in the combination between Per's songs and Marie's voice."

Dimberg told Reuters the group was currently working on a new LP to follow their hit album Look Sharp, and would tour the world after it was finished.

Fredriksson and Gessle continue to live in Sweden despite the country's crippling high taxes which have prompted many other artists to move to tax havens abroad.

Gessle says money is not what drives him to write hits.

"Do I dare say that what intrigues me most about music



Marie Fredriksson of Roxette

is the feeling to belong to it... money is fun, sure, but it is the feeling which gives the most," he said.

In the wake of Roxette, a number of other Swedish artists are also making their mark in the international music industry.

Neneh Cherry, a black female rap singer, is one of them.

Originally Swedish but based in London, Cherry has made a quick international career with her rap songs which often touch on problems

of the modern world such as Manchild and Inna City Mama.

Her half-sister Titiyo lives in Stockholm and has a sound which she describes as a combination of Reggae, Afro, Soul and Funk.

Titiyo, whose hit is called talking to the Man in the Moon, was recently voted Best Female Singer of the Year in Sweden and now looks set for stardom, if not internationally at least in her native country.

## Garbage art is in the eye of the beholder

SAN FRANCISCO (R) — A San Francisco garbage disposal company is eager to turn metal rubbish into art.

Norcal Solid Waste Systems has created an artist-in-residence programme at a collection centre where the city's rubbish is sorted before being trucked to a dump.

"Our goal is to make the public aware of how important it is to reclaim as much waste as we can," said Jacqueline tripp of Norcal.

To get its customers to think twice before throwing things out, Norcal has enlisted metal sculptor William Wareham to turn throw-away metal into art. He, in turn, hopes to sell his works for thousands of dollars.

"Every artist goes through debris boxes," Wareham said in an interview in the former metal-recycling barn provided for him by Norcal. "I have all these debris boxes in my backyard."

Wareham picks over the city's discarded shopping carts, motorcar parts, hot water tanks, bus fenders, bed frames and other unwanted metal. His goal is to create a seven-by-10-metre piece which will be displayed outside the dump near San Francisco Bay.

Under his agreement with Norcal, he will give the company one to three other pieces created during his three-month stay. He can keep everything else. Wareham's works are to be shown this summer in San Francisco and later this year in New York City.

"A lot of this material is crushed," he said of his latest medium, offering a visitor a seat on a chair made from an oil barrel.

Normally, a machine with 350 tonnes of pressure crushes the metal refuse into blocks almost a metre wide and almost two metres long. These are then sheared and the pieces are recycled.

"The crushing and shearing give a distortion to the material that I couldn't get with heat," said Wareham, who normally works with sheet metal that he welds and cuts.

"This metal is much more fluid, more ribbon-like than I'm used to."

Wareham collects material daily, sometimes snatching up pieces of garbage — like the huge bus bumper that hangs from the ceiling of his hazy studio — before they are processed beyond recognition.

Immersed in his work amid the garbage, Wareham is surrounded by dozens of his creations, which make his workshop look like a department store where the goods in the electrical appliance section have melted.

Wareham, who has a master's degree in fine art from the University of California at Berkeley, constructs abstract, geometric sculptures. Some are small enough to put on a table, others stand two metres tall.

A cluster of four flattened hot water heaters resemble a junkyard stonehenge. Another piece — the crushed top of another water heater — looks like a face.

The artist's work consists mostly of arranging different objects, welding them together and often painting them.

Many of the pieces in his works are recognisable from former life.

"I try not to change the material, because there's a purity if you can take something as it is and make it work," he said.

"Wareham thinks his work may help change people's attitudes about what art actually is."

"Seeing this, maybe the average homeowner might think differently about throwing away that used swing set or bicycle part," he said.

"Art doesn't always come from a quarry or bronze factory. It can also come from the debris process and can end up being a beautiful thing."

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## Hanae Mori — fashion's 'madame butterfly'

By Michela Wong  
Reuters

PARIS — Long before the West came to know and love the likes of Kenzo, Issey Miyake and Yohji Yamamoto, there was only one Japanese designer who counted in Paris.

Thirteen years later, Hanae Mori is still selling her discreet designs to a market of sophisticated women.

The 63-year-old designer knows no envy talking about the younger generation of Japanese stylists, who have grabbed the headlines since they set out on the path she had already beaten through the commercial jungle and tame West.

"They are so intelligent," says Mori, "as she is universally known. They have studied at university so long, and now they know the Western way. They are very different from me."

This is something of an understatement.

While Miyake, Yamamoto and Rei Kawakubo at "come des garçons" have taken a revolutionary approach to clothes, pulling them apart and reconstructing them on starkly asexual lines, Mori remains faithful to her original formula of elegant tailored suits and sweetly feminine evening dresses.

"The Japanese designers want to dress an abstraction, Madame Mori wants to dress a woman," comments an old friend and business associate.

If her father had had his way, Mori would never have become a designer. A skilled surgeon himself, working in southwest Japan, he wanted his children to follow in his wake.

"But I hated the image of a doctor — the blood and the dirt. I wanted to be an artist, but at the time artists were regarded as Communists,"

says Mori.

She ended up studying Japanese literature. After World War II, when she worked in a factory, she married a textile businessman and seemed headed for a life as the archetypal submissive Japanese housewife.

"Japanese society was so boring. Everyone has the same size and wore the same colour and everyone was so conservative."

The tedium proved too much. She started studying design and opened a dress-making shop in the north of Tokyo. The burgeoning Japanese film industry of the 1950s gave her career the boost it needed — soon she was designing costumes for the major directors.

Her reputation was established at home, but by the 1960s the Japanese film industry was faltering, and so was Mori's business.

Playing with the idea of

retirement, she decided to make her first trip to the West and spend a holiday in Paris. A visit to "Coco" Chanel's shop changed her mind — she was inspired by the French woman's bold designs and returned to Tokyo determined to revamp her approach.

In 1965 she launched her attack on the West, unveiling a collection in New York which convinced a sceptical audience a Japanese designer could cut for Western women.

She opened two shops in Paris and in 1977 she became the first Japanese stylist to belong to the Chambre Syndicale de la Haute Couture — France's exclusive fashion organisation. She is still the only Japanese member, despite her younger rivals' more extravagant commercial success.

She is dubbed the "madame butterfly" of fashion — a reference to her favourite insignia, embroidered and printed

on dresses and skirts, as unmistakable as Chanel's camellia.

"The shape is so fragile and beautiful. The butterfly is a symbol of passion," she says.

Spruce in a silk shirt and black skirt, she limits her jewellery to a butterfly ring and butterfly earrings. Her hair is jet black and she looks younger than her years.

Mori has become a sort of honorary Frenchwoman and the special esteem in which she is held by the establishment was shown last year when she was awarded the Legion d'Honneur, France's most prestigious decoration.

She is now considered to be one of the most powerful businesswomen in Japan. She has designed clothes for every prime minister's wife since the 1960s and sits on government committees.

Her business empire, with a more than \$400-million turnover, encompasses fashion, accessories, household fur-

nishing and publishing, with major outlets in Paris, New York and Tokyo.

Her achievement is impressive enough on its own. But for a Japanese woman, groomed to a submissive role in a male-dominated society, it is all the more remarkable.

"Of course, Japan is a gentleman's nation," she acknowledges. "But I had a very good husband and he helped me a lot."

At the fashion house on Avenue Montaigne, collections aimed at a new, younger clientele are being prepared and fresh models brought in to replace the staid house mannequins of the past.

Among all the business plans, there is still time for a sentimental project. "I'm thinking of opening a butterfly farm in Japan... I grew up in the country, and my image of spring was always butterflies," says Mori.

## Winter fashions 1990/91

### New fashion lives on colour and luxurious fabrics

PARIS is not just the centre of the world when it comes to haute couture — Paris is increasingly becoming the met-

ropolis for international design. Leading Italians such as Valentino, Versace or Ferré present their collections in

Paris. The best English houses consider showing by the Seine a "must" and the Germans, notably the enterprising Susanne Wiebe, exhibit during luxury Prêt-à-Porter time.



Afternoon ensemble: Blouse in Swiss crepe-de-chine, apron with spencer jacket and skirt in printed wool. A model from the collection of Yves Saint Laurent, Paris.

Daywear is clearly dominated by the new, narrow pants. These invariably come in stretch fabrics and are often so skinny that they look like a ballerina's training tights. Some are printed, too. Lycra, Latex and jersey come in a selection of stitches or alternatively the ballerina pants sport a stout rib. The preferred jackets are hip-covering in luminous colours or swirling, cropped coats in Mexican blanket plaids or tapestry jacquards. Jackets of this type frequently have velvet collars and cuffs, especially when the skin-tight anchored pants are also sculpted out of velvet.

Classically-cut trousers with pleated waistbands are still around. They come in cashmere or alpaca and are topped by trench coats with giant lapels. Italy and the U.S. favour this trend towards modern, but nonetheless classical nonchalance.

Day dresses are in flannel or lightweight etamines, decorated Chanel-like with braiding, embellished with applications, closed with rows of gold buttons and topped with demure little white collars. St. Gall embroideries are very popular. Costumes often trimmed with gorgeous lace applications, for example to mark the waist of finish off sleeves or collar. Swiss design can really go to town here. Lace is also



Blazer in Swiss lame-gul-pure with satin ribbon and diamonds for a model of Giorgio Armani.

used for the numerous tops worn under the jackets of two-pieces. Embroidered lace is even seen in the morning for sporty lunchtime suits and gold lace bedecks evening outfits. This coming autumn, elegant women will wear a gold lace top over black anchored pants in velvet or satin and top them with a black parka — with or without fur — in a silk-gloss microfibre stitched onto wadding or down. The haute couture influence in unmistakable. A

year ago, Ferré focussed on the cashmere parka and Yves Saint Laurent on the duffle coat. Now, these two classics reappear in every shape and form in almost all the leading collections. What's more: the world loves them! After all, the modern woman adores practical, functional fashion which looks understated, but comes in luxury fabrics.

The gleam of sequins remains very popular. Tiny sequined boleros partner filmy muslin cocktail gowns. Sequins trim trousers legs and jacket peplums; sequins glitter on spaghetti-strapped tops or are shaped into skin-tight tubes in glittering Broadway colours that are mini-mini and ultra cheeky. Fringes are very popular for trims. Wrought out of silk yarn, they are sometimes used for sexy skirts or to edge huge square shawls draped like sarongs. Fringing can also be composed of beads and decorate the hem of a short jacket.

The afternoon dress returns after a lengthy absence from the fashion scene. Magnificent prints in a mixture of folkloric, or sometimes even flower patterns combined with lamé, are astounding in their brilliance. Dresses made of these materials may look simple, but appearances are deceptive. These gowns are subtly draped, often cut on the bias and always bear the handwriting of a directrice par excellence. In Paris there were entire series in Swiss designs to be seen parading

along the runways.

The couture-dictated trend to pomp was also understood loud and clear by fashion-conscious ready-to-wear. Blazers in Swiss brocade weaves or matt and shiny satins with sequinned applications will cause a sensation worn with sequin-strewn skirts or velvet trousers at prices more within the range of a wider public. The heady interplay of colours partnering fuchsia with Nile green, salamander with Etruscan gold or pink with poppy red is seen not only for jackets, but for boots too.

Indeed, boots have become the most important new fashion attribute. They are knee-high or higher, almost invariably have flat soles and look simply breathtaking in such luxury fabrics as brocade or tapestry jacquard. A fashion "must" to go with the skinny trousers and minilength jackets or coats.

Brocade and heavy, glossy satins, atlas and shimmering taffeta come into their own for cocktail and evening wear. Anything in the tartan line is "in" too. Original clan tartans featured for daytime in mini skirts or kilts are transposed onto silk taffeta ensembles. On top come small velvet spencers with decorative buttons and satin cuffs.

One has to remember that the fashion of today, with its particularly luxurious image, must to some extent be independent of season. Whereas it used to be chic to spend win-



Trouser-suit with spencer jacket in Swiss satin duchesse. A caftan for a model of Emmanuelle Khanh, Paris.

ter in the mountains, people nowadays go on elegant cruises in tropical climes instead (or as well). The "little black dress," which used to be the trump card in the wardrobe of every elegant woman, is being superseded by the many brightly coloured dresses in muslin, chiffon or satin, enlivened by chic brocade or satin jackets.

The new fashion lives on colour and luxurious fabrics. It demands body-awareness since it makes the most of legs, bust and waist. The signs are that, with all this luxury, fashion during this last decade will be very sexy, too — Publicity Centre for Swiss Textiles.



## Life in Jordan has become noisier than 50 years ago

### Tone down the volume before the blare splits the eardrums

AMMAN — (J.T) Life in Jordan is noisier than it was fifty years ago. Car horns, diesel engines, jack hammers, computer printers, power tools, vacuum cleaners, electric razors, electric blenders... most of us are exposed to intense noises on a daily basis. Unfortunately, while the technological instruments which create such noise have made our lives easier and more enjoyable, they have also created major health risks for Jordanians.

"The primary health problem resulting from long-term noise exposure is hearing loss. Although it may not show up on a hearing test for several years, constant long-term exposure to high levels of noise will inevitably cause permanent hearing loss," warns Jerry Friedman, an American Audiologist providing consultation for the new Specialised Audiology Centre (SAC) in Amman. "Two of my goals during my stay in Jordan are to help raise awareness of hearing loss as it exists in this country and to encourage prevention of hearing loss when possible. Fortunately, noise-induced hearing loss is one of the types of hearing impairment which is preventable."

Manal Hamzeh, Director of the National Centre for Speech and Hearing, agrees

with Friedman. She is particularly concerned with people who work in noisy surroundings. "In the United States, hearing loss is the number one occupational health hazard," says Hamzeh. "For this

reason, they, like many European countries, have created legislation which requires hearing conservation programmes to be established in employment settings which have dangerous levels of

noise. In Jordan, thousands of people have jobs which involve high levels of noise without any protection."

"The only way a hearing aid will help is if it is designed for the individual's particular hearing loss. And the only way to do this is to obtain a complete audiological assessment to determine the exact type and degree of loss in each ear. Ideally, a person with hearing loss will consult a medical doctor to determine if the loss is caused by a medically correctable condition, and an audiologist to adequately assess the degree and type of hearing loss and to prescribe the most appropriate hearing aid."

reason, they, like many European countries, have created legislation which requires hearing conservation programmes to be established in employment settings which have dangerous levels of

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crease in order productivity and job satisfaction, and a decrease in sickdays and legal actions taken against employers.

What kind of prevention is possible on such job sites? "First," says Friedman, "one should try to reduce the level of noise whenever possible. This would include everything from turning down Sony Walkmans to placing sound bafflers around occupational machinery which creates noise. Noise is a societal problem and everyone needs to take a role in helping to reduce the noise to which we are all exposed."

#### Other problems caused by noise

However, at times these measures are not enough to bring the noise down to a permissible level. In these situations, people must wear well-designed hearing protection, such as earplugs or earmuffs, to be completely safe from the health hazards of noise.

In addition to hearing loss, other health problems can be caused by noise. "Studies show correlations between noise exposure and several other health problems, includ-

ing: high blood pressure, tinnitus (ringing sounds in the ears) headaches, muscle tension, ulcers, and neurological disorders," Hamzeh says.

Hearing loss, however, remains the most common problem associated with noise. People who experience an instantaneous burst of noise may suffer immediate permanent hearing loss. However, most noises are not loud enough to cause immediate damage. "This is one of the biggest problems with convincing people about the dangers of noise," says Friedman. "The effects are not immediately obvious, but rather show themselves gradually."

But certain symptoms often precede permanent hearing loss and can serve as a warning. These symptoms include tinnitus and dizziness in hearing immediately following an exposure to high noise levels. Initially these symptoms may last only a few minutes. But with repeated exposures, the symptoms will last longer and longer, eventually becoming permanent and irreversible.

The type of hearing loss experienced by people who have been exposed to noise is often misunderstood. "People with noise induced hearing

loss, like those with presbycusis (hearing loss associated with the normal aging process) usually miss only specific frequencies of sound," explains Hamzeh. "This can be very confusing to the person with hearing impairment as well as to people with whom

this 'partial' hearing may lead them to believe that the person hears only when they want to hear. This can cause major communication problems in families which have hearing impaired members." Fortunately, many of the communication difficulties

"One should try to reduce the level of noise whenever possible. This would include everything from turning down Sony Walkmans to placing sound bafflers around occupational machinery which creates noise. Noise is a societal problem and everyone needs to take a role in helping to reduce the noise to which we are all exposed."

they interact. Often, a patient with this type of loss will comment that they know when people are talking, but they cannot always understand everything said. This is because they hear many of the sounds in speech quite well, but miss others completely, depending upon the frequency range of the particular sounds being spoken. For family members and friends,

associated with permanent hearing loss can be overcome with the use of hearing aids. "Twenty years ago it was standard practice to advise people with this type of hearing loss that hearing aids would not help them," says Friedman. "However, technological improvements have greatly enhanced the quality and usefulness of hearing aids for this type of hearing loss."

Additionally, the reduced size of hearing aids in today's market make them cosmetically more acceptable for the hearing impaired consumer.

However, Friedman adds that people should seek appropriate professional care before purchasing hearing aids. "The only way a hearing aid will help is if it is designed for the individual's particular hearing loss. And the only way to do this is to obtain a complete audiological assessment to determine the exact type and degree of loss in each ear. Ideally, a person with hearing loss will consult a medical doctor to determine if the loss is caused by a medically correctable condition, and an audiologist to adequately assess the degree and type of hearing loss and to prescribe the most appropriate hearing aid."

Although most people with this type of hearing loss would benefit greatly from the use of hearing aids, there are still no medical or audiological procedures which can repair the damage caused by noise exposure.

"For now," Friedman says, "the best remedy known for this type of hearing loss is prevention."

## Project attempts to monitor eating habits and links with diet-related illness

Surveys have revealed that many young people have metabolic disorders that could be remedied by a change of diet. The writer looks at what the investigators found. She wrote the story for Frankfurter Rundschau.

Gisela Kretschmar

YOU are what you eat, they say, and in theory, at least, the links between health and nutrition are undeniable.

Unhealthy diets and over-eating are among the most frequent causes of many modern complaints in the category dubbed, in German, "civilisation diseases."

But reliable data on West Germans' eating habits were long unavailable, until 1985, in fact, when the Survey of National Eating Habits began.

This most comprehensive nutritional research project ever undertaken in the Federal Republic of Germany was accompanied by another project known, for short, by its German initials, VERA.

VERA, or Verbundstudie Ernährungserhebung und Risikofaktoren-Analyse, means Joint Eating Habits and Risk Factor Analysis Research Project.

It was aimed at analysing clinically and chemically quantifiable risk factors attributable to the eating habits of some of the people who took part in the full survey.

Between 1985 and 1988 GfK, a market research organisation, polled roughly 25,000 people in over 11,000 households.

The people interviewed outlined their personal views on health and nutrition, on semi-luxuries (such as alcohol and tobacco), drug consumption (medicinal) and on physical activities.

They also made a note of everything they ate and drank for a week. The aim of the survey was not just to ascertain the variety and determining factors of the respondent's overall eating habits.

The findings were also expected to shed light on, say, the danger faced by people in specific age groups or job categories as a result of bad eating habits.

The findings might also, it was felt, reveal links between socio-economic categories

and specific eating habits.

About 2,000 people who took part in the initial survey were singled out for the VERA probe. Between 1986 and 1989 ninety-one blood, urine and hair samples taken from each of them were analysed.

One of the aims was to find out whether there were connections between metabolic disorders, a high blood sugar count or biochemically quantifiable vitamin or mineral deficiencies and specific bad eating habits.

Initial evaluation of the

Twenty-five per cent of men and 29 per cent of women examined were found to have blood cholesterol counts above the danger level, but only two thirds of the men and half the women were aware of the fact.

findings reaffirms the wide range of ongoing nutrition problems. A strikingly high percentage of people polled had no idea how much energy they used in specific activities.

At least half the people questioned were unable to do more than hazard a guess as to the calorie count of most foodstuffs; the other half vastly underrated it.

The eventual findings may not be available for some years, but it is already clear that many people have wide gaps in what they know about nutrition.

An interesting insight into eating habits was provided by a special event that occurred during the survey period: the Chernobyl reactor meltdown.

The resulting nuclear fallout from spring 1986 prompted many people to stop eat-

ing fresh fruit and vegetables and switch to the canned or deep-frozen varieties.

One point the survey reveals is that certain sections of the population in certain parts of the Federal Republic were particularly sensitive in their response to the Chernobyl disaster.

The first findings of the VERA project impressively testify to the heavy burden of food-related risk factors.

One partial evaluation shows smoking, for instance, to pose a serious additional cadmium risk, whereas lead today is a much less serious risk factor than it used to be.

Yet individual people are still found to suffer from lead poisoning. They mostly do so because they come into close contact with lead at work.

Interim evaluation of cholesterol counts shows many young people to suffer from metabolic disorders that could be remedied by change in eating habits.

Twenty-five per cent of men and 29 per cent of women examined were found to have blood cholesterol counts above the danger level, but only two thirds of the men and half the women were aware of the fact.

It will be 1993 before the data compiled are fully evaluated, but individual findings should regularly come to light in the meantime.

The eating habits survey and the VERA project will also provide pointers to further scientific surveys.

Repetition or continuation of projects might make it easier to identify, keep track of and combat food risk factors among the general public and in specific groups.

The first follow-up survey is a pilot project to probe links between cancer and dietary habits. It will be monitored by the German Cancer Research Centre, Heidelberg.

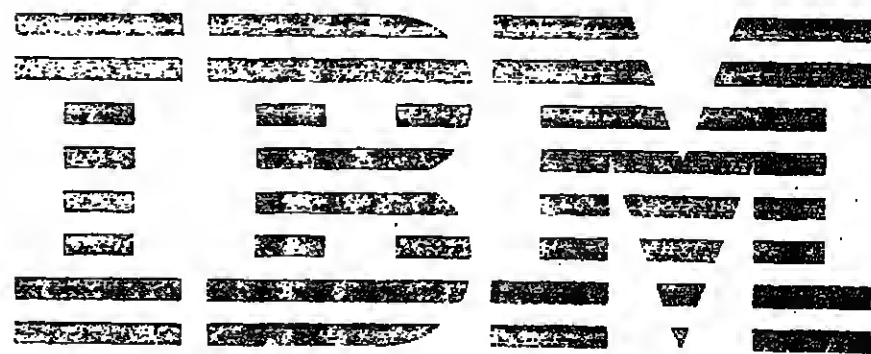
In another project data from the national survey are to be interlinked with nationwide monitoring to determine the extent to which food is polluted by heavy and semi-metals, pesticide residues and other selected environmental chemicals.

The aim is to find out still more about the exposure of the general public to toxins in what they eat and drink.

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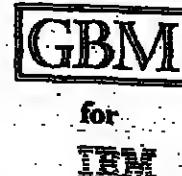
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مكتبة



# Features

## Reporter's notebook: Building shells stand in testimony to Iran's disaster

By Alexander Higgins  
Associated Press

RUDBAR, Iran — Buildings destroyed in Iran's killer earthquake crumbled and fell in many different ways.

Many buildings stand roofless, and some roofs hang with little beneath.

The three-story community health centre was reduced to its steel frame — the brick between the steel crumbled with each jolt from the earth. A ceiling fan, still suspended from a fragment of the former structure, circles crazily in the open air, driven by the wind. Electricity has been cut off.

At another home, a single wall fell away revealing an interior and furniture like a doll house.

A house with blue-framed windows was rocked back on its foundations so that its second-floor balcony faces the sky.

Some homes just have huge cracks on the walls and glass broken out of windows. Others have a metre-wide hole in the wall where the brick fell out.

People inside their homes were in the greatest danger of being buried, but people outside ran the risk of being hurt or killed by stone from falling buildings or landslides cascading down steep mountains above some of the towns.

Earthquakes travel as waves through the soil and rock and buildings unable to move with the ground crumble as the tremors become intense.

Most of the Iranian buildings destroyed were one or two-storey homes built of brick or unreinforced concrete.

The nearby town of Manjil is virtually a field of rubble. Bricks and stones that were houses scattered in all directions.

In this city of Rudbar on the banks of the Sefid (White) river, most buildings were des-



Victims of the earthquake being transferred to Tehran for medical treatment

troyed and those that survived were seriously damaged.

Step a metre up from the curb that used to be in front of people's stores and you will find yourself on its tar roof.

Life in this mountain city about 300 kilometres northwest of Tehran has moved onto the street. The houses are no longer habitable after last week's earthquake.

Large military tents have been set up for people to sleep in. Others sleep in smaller tents or under plastic sheeting tied to trees or iron fences.

Even some buses parked near the river are being used for temporary shelter.

Along with the electricity, water has also been cut off. The only supply of running water is a seven and a half centimetre pipe bent over a

basin next to a bridge.

A woman in a black chador (head covering) washes a white bowl and pan with a bar of pink soap.

Most people, exhausted from days of digging for missing relatives and from the loss of loved ones, sit, stand or walk around aimlessly.

Some pick through piles of relief clothing and blankets piled in a storefront.

An empty makeshift hospital run by the Iranian Red Crescent Society remains under a grove of trees on the riverbank. The seriously injured patients have been flown to hospitals in Tehran and Rasht.

People with minor injuries are treated in full view of passersby at impromptu clinics set up on Rudbar's main street. At one clinic, a doctor cleans

a scalp wound of an old man who has been given only the token privacy of a white bed sheet tied chest-high to two green posts.

Nearby, two paramedics stitch up the hand of a man as he lay on a tree-shaded bench beside the destroyed public clinic.

Abu Talab Musavi, a 30-year-old lawyer, won't be able to get back into his office. The building is a crumpled mess.

He has climbed up rubble to the second floor and is reaching through a hole in the wall to throw what he can reach — a couple of cushions and some cloth — to his brother below.

As he moves, rubble and broken plaster slide down revealing the edge of a beautiful red Persian Carpet.

## Kiko to wed Japanese prince

By Abi Sekimitsu  
Reuter

TOKYO — Her smile flashes from magazine covers. She bows shyly at television cameras spying on her morning jog. Her name makes headlines in every newspaper. One sports tabloid even declared it "Kiko-San week."

Media frenzy over the royal romance has reached a giddy peak, and some of the common folk are laughing all the way to the bank.

On Friday, tall, Oxford-educated Prince Aya, 24, younger son of Japan's Emperor Akihito, will marry the love of his life, 23-year-old Kiko Kawashima, a fellow student and a commoner.

Aya, second-in-line to the Chrysanthemum throne behind unmarried elder brother Naruhito, 30, surprised the public last autumn by announcing his engagement to Kawashima, a graduate student in psychology and daughter of an economics professor.

It was only the second time that a male member of Japan's centuries-old Imperial family had sought and won the hand of a commoner.

Aya's father, Akihito, as crown prince in 1959, broke imperial precedent and married his tennis partner, Michiko, the daughter of a wealthy flour miller.

The demure Kawashima, or "Kiko-San" as she is known in the popular press, met Aya at Tokyo University when she joined a nature-appreciation society founded by the prince himself.

Reporters have combed Mejiro, the district surrounding the campus and now dubbed the "Imperial date course," for any spot where the couple wined, dined or strolled.

Women's weeklies have published dozens of "Aya-Kiko maps" with markers showing every nook and cranny where the lovebirds may have stopped.

From coffee shops where they



Prince Aya and Kiko Kawashima, the prince's commoner fiancée, speak at a news conference announcing their engagement at the Akasaka Palace Sept. 12, 1989.

met to the street crossing where Aya popped the question, young couples hoping some royal magic will rub off on them mix with seasoned palace-watchers to pay homage, maps in hand, to the place where the fairy tale began.

"Business has increased, maybe 20 to 30 per cent," says an employee at a Mejiro Pizzeria that the two used to frequent. "Some people want to ask questions, some are just happy to sit, knowing that they were here."

Tanaka-Ya, a coffee shop where Aya and Kawashima came for Viennese coffee and Chou A La Creme, has seen sales of the creamy cake double, said Manager Katsuhisa Kubota.

"I don't really want to make a big deal of it," adds Kubota, who has added a "royal corner" to his premises adorned with a big red heart. "It'll be over after this year."

Other Royal date destinations are bolder with their marketing.

A marine theme park in Kanagawa, near Tokyo, where the pair had their first "official" date after winning imperial approval of their engagement, has a special dolphin and seal show called "Prince's wedding day seal kingdom show."

The park restaurant, where Aya ordered curry with cutlet while Kawashima chose the seafood curry, now offers the two dishes as special set meals, appropriately named "the couple set," at 1,400 yen (over nine dollars) including salad and coffee.

The same marine park sells replicas of the "catfish ring," the engagement band that Kawashima had specially made for her zoologist prince, who calls catfish research his life's work. The nearby aquarium has a special catfish exhibit.

Japan's young royal darlings have sparked other fads, too. The classic navy blue dress and string of pearls that softly spoken Kiko wore for the televised engagement announcement has shot pearl sales rocketing.

"We can't ignore the fact that her television appearance has affected sales," said a spokesman for Mikimoto, the country's highest pearl jewellery retailer. "Kiko-San looks very nice in pearls. It's very encouraging."

Japan's five national television networks will mark the wedding day itself with dawn-to-dusk programmes featuring information and speculation about every aspect of the young couple's lives.

Tokyo weeklies predict the networks will make total profits of 10 billion yen (\$66 million) from advertising and promotional events over the wedding period.

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## Arab World economies expand by 5.9 per cent

LONDON (MEED) — The economies of the Arab World expanded by 5.9 per cent in total in 1989, according to estimates by the Kuwait-based Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

Figures released by the fund show that the combined gross domestic product (GDP) of the 21 states of the Arab League was worth \$383.191 billion in 1989, compared with \$361.910 billion the previous year.

Gulf oil exporting countries showed the strongest rates of economic growth, reflecting the impact of sharply higher oil prices. Saudi Arabia, which has the largest economy in the Arab World, recorded a 9.1 per cent GDP increase. The economies of Kuwait and the UAE expanded by 15.3 per cent and 15.2 per cent, respectively.

Other countries recording double-digit GDP growth in 1989 were Sudan (up 16.2 per cent), Qatar (up 13.3 per cent), Oman (up 12.4 per cent) and Syria (up 10.6 per cent). North Yemen's GDP is estimated to have grown by more than 25 per cent in the year, the highest year-on-year growth rate in the Arab World, reflecting impact of the start of oil production.

Jordan's GDP is estimated to have dropped by 29 per cent, reflecting the 26.4 per cent fall in the value of the dinar against the U.S. dollar in 1989. Other countries estimated to have experienced economic contraction in the year were Algeria (down 9.1 per cent), Somalia (down 28 per cent), Mauritania and Tunisia.

The estimated aggregate dollar value of the output of the Arab World in 1989 is still well below the 1981 peak of \$447.525 billion, almost 17 per cent higher than in 1989.

The estimates of the scale of Arab economies show that the dollar value of combined output in 1989 was equivalent to just over 7 per cent of that of the U.S. in the same year.

Data released by AFESD also show that the proportion of Arab GDP accounted for by value added in manufacturing rose steadily in the 1980s. It is estimated to have accounted for 11.76 per cent of the total in 1989. AFESD estimates that Morocco had the highest manufacturing value added to GDP ratio among Arab countries in 1989 at 26 per cent, followed by Syria (19.1 per cent) and Egypt (16.6 per cent).

### Arab economies: estimated GDP, 1989

	\$ million	% change since 1988
Saudi Arabia	79,231	9.1
Iraq	58,871	9.7
Algeria	47,186	-9.1
UAE	27,281	15.2
Libya	24,758	1.0
Egypt	24,290	3.2
Morocco	23,709	7.9
Kuwait	23,083	15.3
Syria	17,879	10.6
Sudan	10,113	16.2
Tunisia	9,998	-0.3
Oman	8,532	12.4
North Yemen	7,393	25.2
Oman	6,475	13.3
Bahrain	3,872	7.2
Lebanon	3,600	0.0
Jordan	3,221	-29.0
Somalia	1,214	-28.2
South Yemen	1,128	4.3
Mauritania	987	-1.5
Djibouti	371	4.7
Total	383,191	5.9

Source: Arab Fund for Economic & Social Development, Kuwait, April 1990.

## OPEC pressure builds on overproducers

LONDON (R) — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Kuwait are coming under intense and unusual public pressure from other Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) states trying to shame them into curbing excess output and thereby help rescue petroleum prices.

OPEC delegation sources said that, with prices down by one-third since the start of the year, cash-strapped Iraq had in particular turned the heat on.

"Most pressure is on the Emirates," one Arab oil official said. He said Kuwait, another prominent overproducer, now seemed to be opting for more restraint.

The Iraqis have publicly singled out the UAE as being most to blame for weak prices although their deputy prime minister, Saadoun Hammadi, on Tuesday also accused Kuwait of quota-busting.

Hammadi gave details of what he said was Kuwait output for the five months to May ranging

from 300,000 to 500,000 barrels per day (bpd) in excess of its OPEC quota of 1.5 million.

OPEC states rarely speak about each other publicly with such candour. The Iraqi official, who says his country loses a billion dollars a year for each dollar lost on the oil price, was touring Gulf states ahead of OPEC talks in Geneva on July 25.

The talks will try to negotiate new output controls to ease the present glut. OPEC's president, Algerian Oil Minister Sadek Boussena, has also been in the Gulf trying to put together the basic arithmetic of a deal.

Iraq's Hammadi said the UAE's president, Sheikh Zaid bin Sultan Al Nahyan, responded positively to a briefing on the Iraqi viewpoint and that the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al-Ahmed Al-Sabah, told him Kuwait was now keeping quota.

OPEC delegation sources say Kuwait is certainly sound-

ing more conciliatory.

They pointed to reports Tuesday that it was reducing the volume which it sells to Japan by up to 30 per cent rather than bow to pressure to undercut Saudi and Iranian prices.

But the sources said it was less clear how flexible the UAE would be, both on cutting output in July and over its quota demands at the forthcoming meeting in Geneva.

According to the Indonesian oil minister, Gimanjar Kartasmita, a limit on total OPEC volume of 22.5 million bpd would be desirable for several months to enable the market to soak up some of the present overhang of excess stocks.

The OPEC delegation sources said Boussena had apparently sounded out the Gulf states on the possibility of a compromise over quotas for Kuwait and the UAE that would allocate them around 1.7 million bpd each.

This is roughly half way be-

tween what OPEC has been ready to give them in the past and what they have been producing.

But Saudi Arabia has yet to indicate, at least publicly, that it would be willing to drop its traditional insistence that its quota be fixed at 24.46 per cent of any total OPEC volume which may be agreed.

This would make it difficult to assign the higher quotas to Kuwait and the UAE and still get everyone in under a ceiling on the OPEC total below around 23.5 million bpd.

### Various options

Gimanjar, however, in an interview with Reuters Monday, indicated that OPEC has various options open to it, including that of having one set of production curbs for August-September and a different ceiling for the fourth quarter of the year.

Market analysts say a possi-

ble solution might be to extend the present makeshift accord through September, with some more fine-tuning to ensure that the 13 members continue to strengthen their adherence to it.

The accord has at least succeeded in getting the OPEC total down nearer 23 million bpd, Western industry sources say, after almost 24 million earlier in the year.

Current forecasts of fourth quarter demand suggest OPEC might have a chance of tightening the market if it could stay somewhat under 23 million bpd until end-September and not too far above that through the northern winter.

OPEC's secretariat, for instance, sees a rise in the call on oil from OPEC and stocks above 24 million bpd in the fourth quarter.

And Boussena, back in May, mooted the novel idea of an OPEC output accord covering the final and first quarters.

## Norway's oil policy faces test

OSLO (R) — Norway's four-year-old policy of curbing oil output to help the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) support prices faces one of its biggest tests next month — after the restraints are abandoned.

The end of the policy from July 1 means North Sea oil firms will no longer have to pump oil at five per cent below capacity. It should in theory immediately raise output by almost 90,000 barrels per day (bpd) to a record around 1.79 million.

But even Norway admits that its estimate of oil output capacity in the first half 1990 was too high. OPEC countries wonder about the validity of "curbs" based on over-estimates.

Any rises in output may be eliminated in the short term. The main North Sea Oil Workers Union is threatening an indefinite strike in the Norwegian sector from July 1 over a pay

dispute, while several fields plan summer maintenance closures.

Oil Minister Elvind Reiten said he expected Norway's output in the second half of 1990 would rise to around 1.70 million bpd from an average of just below 1.60 million in the first half.

The figures are well short of the 1.79 million bpd the ministry forecast last December as production capacity for the first half of 1990. With a five per cent cut, production in the first six months of 1990 was meant to be 1.70 million.

First half production capacity "might have been a slight over-estimate but it's always hard to project the amount exactly and there have been problems at the Gulfsaks field," he said.

Norway is the biggest West European producer after Britain. Sources at several oil firms said companies often submitted optimistic output forecasts to the Norwegian authorities for

approval, hoping any curbs would still mean they could pump at full capacity.

"The cuts are mainly a sign of political will to OPEC," one oil company official said. "Quotas are also given on the assumption that all wells work properly, which isn't realistic."

Reiten said the policy had helped stabilise the market. He noted several fields have had to close briefly after exceeding quotas set since restraints were introduced in 1986.

In a poll of oil companies, Norsk Hydro was the only firm expecting a dramatic rise in output in the second half.

Statoil spokesman Arild Steine said production from fields operated by the company "will rise in the second half of 1990, but it's hard to say what the increases will be overall."

Among fields operated by Statoil is Statfjord, the biggest oil field in the North Sea.

## Morocco, IMF reach accord

NEW YORK (R) — The government of Morocco has reached agreement in principle with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) under which the fund will provide the country with a \$130 million loan over nine months, monetary sources said.

The loan is intended to be an interim standby agreement until a longer and more comprehensive IMF lending programme is put in place, the monetary sources said.

The loan must now be approved by the IMF's board, which routinely meets three times a week. Sources estimate that approval of the loan will come in the latter half of July.

"This is an interim standby loan that precedes a medium-term, or three year loan agreement," a monetary source said.

Negotiations on an extended fund facility (EFF) are under way between Morocco and the IMF, the source said.

He said it is possible the EFF

will be provided before the lapse of the nine-month standby loan.

"You can assume that EFF will be in the range of approximately \$130 million a year for three years," the source added.

An EFF agreement is necessary for Morocco to use official resources — from the IMF, the World Bank and sovereign governments, most likely France — to reduce its debt in a programme arranged by its commercial bank lenders.

Morocco has been billed as one of the beneficiaries of U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady's 15-month old debt reduction initiative. Four other countries, including Mexico, the developing world's second heaviest debtor, have participated in the initiative.

Separately, U.S. bankers said that documents relating to the rescheduling of Morocco's \$3.2 billion external debt owed to commercial banks will be

sent to the country's several hundred lenders in the next few days.

On April 10, Morocco and its leading creditor banks agreed to reschedule the entire stock of debt incurred prior to Sept. 9, 1983.

The rescheduling reduces the burden of debt by reducing the interest paid to 13/16 per cent over money market rates from the current average of about 1-3/8 per cent over money market rates.

Once an EFF is in place, banks will have the option of tendering their outstanding debt to Morocco for a buyback, providing new loans or exchanging debt for bonds that will be partially guaranteed by international lending agencies or sovereign government-provided money.

Bankers have routinely scoffed at efforts to cut a country's debt without the enhancements provided by the IMF, World Bank and other agencies.

## Bush postpones sale of offshore oil leases

WASHINGTON (R) — President George Bush Tuesday put vast offshore tracts off the U.S. east and west coasts out of bounds to oil and gas development through the end of the century in a decision that pleased most environmentalists but angered the oil industry.

"The combined effect of these decisions is that the coast of southwest Florida and more than 99 per cent of the California coast will be off-limits to oil and gas leasing and development until after the year 2000," Bush said in a statement.

Bush, a former Texas oilman involved in offshore drilling operations, said he decided on the politically sensitive move because "further steps to protect the environment are needed."

The key areas at issue included two lease areas off northern and southern California and one off Florida. The three main lease areas are estimated to contain up to 4.7 billion barrels of oil and huge amounts of natural gas. The United States now burns over 17 million barrels each day.

Interior Secretary Manuel Lujan denied at a news conference that politics played a role in the decision to reverse the Reagan administration's policy in favour of full-scale offshore development. Public opinion polls in both states showed strong opposition to offshore drilling.

But Republican Senator Pete Wilson, running for election as governor of California this fall, was clearly relieved. "What the president has done is given us an environmental decision worthy of his being called an environmental president," Wilson said.

## Bush gambles as he backs off 'read-my-lips' pledge

By Rich Miller  
Reuters

WASHINGTON — President George Bush has put his political credibility on the line by backing down on his "read-my-lips" promise not to raise taxes, but he may have put the U.S. economy at risk as well.

With the economy limping along, economists say a tax increase could rob consumers of much-needed spending power.

"It could push us into recession," Boston Company chief economist Allen Sinai said.

The same economists say Bush, who rammed home his no-new-tax pledge during the 1988 presidential election with the words "read-my-lips," had little choice.

Faced with the possibility of mandatory spending cuts of nearly \$100 billion under the Gramm Rudman law, the president had to act to put the budget negotiations on track or risk a virtual shutdown of the government.

"We were scared," said one administration official. "It's a serious threat."

Without policy changes the budget deficit for the year starting on Oct. 1 is expected to touch \$160 billion.

That is well above the \$64 billion target set by the Gramm Rudman law and doesn't include the costs of bailing out the U.S. savings and loans industry, which could push the deficit up to \$230 billion.

Economists say the administration decided to take the medicine now in the hopes that the economic fall-out will be forgotten by the next presidential election in 1992.

"It's better to do it in 1990 than in 1992," said Marco Babic, an economist with Evans Economics.

Stephen Bell, managing director at Salomon Brothers, called Bush's decision a "very good strategic move" because it puts the onus for reducing the deficit back on the rival Democratic Party and forces

them to confront unpopular spending cuts.

Just as it took the black Monday crash of global stock markets to force policymakers to come to grips with the budget deficit in 1987, it has taken the near collapse of the U.S. savings and loan industry to do it this time around.

"The thrift crisis has focused attention on the budget deficit," said John Williams, managing director of Bankers Trust.

To help meet the rising costs of the thrift bailout the treasury has been forced to borrow more in the credit markets, scaring investors and putting upward pressure on interest rates.

In the past year, the U.S. administration has doubled its estimate of the cost of the bailout. U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady recently put the figure, without interest, at as much as \$130 billion.

"Investors don't like sur-

prises," said Scott Pardee, chairman of Yamaichi International (America), the American subsidiary of Yamaichi Securities in Tokyo.

"My job is trying to sell U.S. securities to Japanese investors," he said earlier this month.

"They are now talking seriously about... the fiscal deficit and using that as one of the reasons they have held back."

Instead of buying American, Pardee said some of his Japanese customers are diversifying into German and French securities.

After years of living off the savings of Japanese and other foreign investors, economists say Washington is being forced to come to grips with its burgeoning budget deficit.

### THE Daily Crossword by Alvin L. Becker

ACROSS

- 1 "L" (TV show)
- 5 Go with the flow
- 10 — delay
- 14 Coordinate
- 15 Ransack
- 16 Ballet move
- 17 Purpose
- 18 McEnroe need
- 19 O'Neal
- 20 Interlaces
- 22 Santa's reindeer
- 23 Prohibitionist
- 26 Litan
- 27 "Ivanhoe" heroine
- 28 Heavy jacket
- 29 Attracted
- 32 "To fetch" of water
- 33 Member of 44A
- 34 Eureka!
- 37 Meal follower
- 41 Based: abbr.
- 42 Ms. Means
- 43 Relationship
- 44 Animal group
- 46 Arbler
- 47 Climbed
- 50 Magic charm
- 52 Sign: abbr.
- 53 Erect
- 54 More roomy
- 56 Like — of
- 57 Get up
- 58 Envoys
- 62 Boxing milieu
- 63 Queens
- 64 Element
- 65 Before deep or high
- 66 Cotton wads
- 67 Leisure

DOWN

- 1 Mornings
- 2 Meadow
- 3 Inquis
- 4 Sharpen
- 5 More pretentious
- 6 Hunt goddess
- 7 Meal follower
- 8 And
- 9 Pro —
- 10 City section
- 11 Feather
- 12 Temperance
- 13 Busybody
- 21 Puppy
- 22 Intimate
- 23 Hung loosely
- 24 Items
- 25 Fermenting
- 26 Interrupt
- 27 Indian queen
- 29 In good shape
- 31 Traveled
- 33 Arrive
- 34 First loss
- 35 Hirsute
- 36 " — lovely as"
- 38 Foray
- 39 Fr. military
- 40 Circuit
- 44 Deep dive
- 45 Aql.
- 46 Except
- 47 Light flash
- 48 Interrupt
- 49 Make amends
- 51 Unexpected result
- 54 Solo
- 55 Tear down
- 57 Clerk's vestment
- 58 Inlet
- 60 Nav. off.
- 61 Unreturnable serve

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ACROSS

- 1 LARRY
- 5 GO WITH THE FLOW
- 10 DELAY
- 14 COORDINATE
- 15 RANSACK
- 16 BALLET MOVE
- 17 PURPOSE
- 18 MCENROE NEED
- 19 O'NEAL
- 20 INTERLACES
- 22 SANTA'S REINDEER
- 23 PROHIBITIONIST
- 26 LITAN
- 27 IVANHOE
- 28 HEAVY JACKET
- 29 ATTRACTED
- 32 TO FETCH
- 33 MEMBER OF 44A
- 34 EUREKA!
- 37 MEAL FOLLOWER
- 41 BASED
- 42 MS. MEANS
- 43 RELATIONSHIP
- 44 ANIMAL GROUP
- 46 ARBLER
- 47 CLIMBED
- 50 MAGIC CHARM
- 52 SIGN
- 53 ERRECT
- 54 MORE ROOMY
- 56 LIKE — OF
- 57 GET UP
- 58 ENVOYS
- 62 BOXING MILIEU
- 63 QUEENS
- 64 ELEMENT
- 65 BEFORE DEEP OR HIGH
- 66 COTTON WADS
- 67 LEISURE

DOWN

- 1 MORNINGS
- 2 MEADOW
- 3 INQUIS
- 4 SHARPEN
- 5 MORE PRETENTIOUS
- 6 HUNT GODDESS
- 7 MEAL FOLLOWER
- 8 AND
- 9 PRO —
- 10 CITY SECTION
- 11 FEATHER
- 12 TEMPERANCE
- 13 BUSYBODY
- 21 PUPPY
- 22 INTIMATE
- 23 HUNG LOOSELY
- 24 ITEMS
- 25 FERMENTING
- 26 INTERRUPT
- 27 INDIAN QUEEN
- 29 IN GOOD SHAPE
- 31 TRAVELED
- 33 ARRIVE
- 34 FIRST LOSS
- 35 HIRSUITE
- 36 " — LOVELY AS"
- 38 FORAY
- 39 FR. MILITARY
- 40 CIRCUIT
- 44 DEEP DIVE
- 45 AQL.
- 46 EXCEPT
- 47 LIGHT FLASH
- 48 INTERRUPT
- 49 MAKE AMENDS
- 51 UNEXPECTED RESULT
- 54 SOLO
- 55 TEAR DOWN
- 57 CLERK'S VESTMENT
- 58 INLET
- 60 NAV. OFF.
- 61 UNRETURNABLE SERVE

THE BETTER HALF. By Harris

HARRIS 6-4

JUMBLE. THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KAHIK

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YOJECK

DAWTOR

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Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: O O O O O

(Answers Monday)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GAMUT KNELL DECENT LOUNGE

Answer: What word formed in his mind from contemplating that "nest leg"?

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## Butragueno personifies Spain's loss

VERONA (R) — His wings clipped, Emilio Butragueno trooping sadly off the field to be substituted, personified Spain's failure at the World Cup.

Spain's squad had talent in abundance but never managed to harness it. Accused of being lucky to survive the first round, their good fortune ran out against Yugoslavia.

"We were unlucky. We had chances but we missed them and when I hit the post I realised that it just was not going to be our day," said Butragueno, dubbed "El Buitre" (the vulture).

The 26-year-old Real Madrid striker, Spain's captain, was brought off immediately after Dragan Stojkovic opened the scoring in Yugoslavia's 2-1 victory Tuesday.

It was the third successive match that Suarez had substituted Butragueno. In 50 other international games, he had been pulled off the pitch only once before.

The manager explained that he replaced Butragueno with Rafa Paz to create more space on the left and provide more crosses for the tall central striker Julio Salinas.

Within five minutes, Salinas had equalised, temporarily renewing Spain's slender hopes that they might live to fight another day.

"That was little consolation for Butragueno, whose ability to find the net had deserted him and already reduced Spain's World Cup chances.

"The substitution? I didn't ask for it but it's the coach's right to decide who should be on the field," said Butragueno, not allowing disappointment to lead him into an uncharacteristic public outburst.

Butragueno failed to score in Spain's four World Cup matches. His increasing frustration at the goal famine showed in gestures of exasperation Tuesday as chances went begging or promising moves were shut down by the efficient Yugoslav defence.

With the match still scoreless, Butragueno finally broke free from his tight marking only to head against the post with the goalkeeper well beaten.

The disappointed Spaniard wished the ground could have swallowed him up.

"That incident summed up a painful afternoon," he said. "Had the ball gone in, the game would have changed completely."

## England reaches last eight

BOLOGNA (R) — Tactical dinosaurs or not, England are through to the World Cup quarter-finals.

After going through the qualifying programme without conceding a goal, they have let in only one in four matches in the finals and have the look of a team which will be extremely difficult to beat.

They reached the last eight Tuesday with a 1-0 extra time triumph over Belgium, whose team play was always superior and more imaginative.

The Belgians, employing a flexible system of play which often saw them attacking across the full breadth of the pitch, were entirely out of luck and coach Guy Thys had many sympathisers who he said they had dominated three quarters of the game without reward.

A spectacular goal, volleyed in by substitute David Platt in the last minute of extra time, provided England's victory after two hours of fierce physical combat had left them with only nine fit players.

"Both sides played well, both made chances and they (Belgium) hit the post twice," said England manager Bobby Robson. "It was that sort of game."

"But we finished with only nine fit men. Both Terry Butcher and Des Walker are injured and unfortunately there is a strong chance that they will be out for the next match. Walker did well to finish the game," he said.

Butcher aggravated a knee injury that has dogged him throughout the tournament while Walker was tackled heavily by Belgium substitute Nico Claessen and further hurt the bruised left fibula which had made him doubtful for the match.

Despite the injuries, England showed great team spirit, courage and durability in surviving Belgium's greater finesse and preventing the match from being decided by a penalty shoot-out.

Platt, an attacking midfielder, was brought on to replace Steve McMahon after 72 minutes in a bid to try to turn the course of the game. Few imagined he would do

so in such fashion by striking his first goal for England.

The 100th goal of the tournament was created by England's outstanding player Paul Gascoigne whose work rate and invention enabled him to surge forward on a run which took him past Belgian defender Eric Gerets and towards the penalty area.

Gerets conceded a free kick when he pushed the England player and Gascoigne lofted the ball over Belgium's defence to Platt who scored with a swivelling right-foot volley.

The goal, however, was out of context with a match packed with incident but more memorable for its uncompromising physical commitment, particularly from England, than for its artistry.

England, using the sweeper system introduced by Robson against the Netherlands in the first round, looked rock solid in defence except on two occasions when Jan Ceulemans and later Enzo Scifo beat goalkeeper Peter Shilton but saw their shots rebound off the right-hand post.

## FIFA affirms suspension decisions

ROME (AP) — FIFA Wednesday affirmed the one-game suspension for West German striker Rudi Voeller and slapped Dutch defender Frank Rijkaard with a three-game ban for their angry exchange at a World Cup match.

The international soccer federation also confirmed the yellow card for West German midfielder Lotar Matthäus, who was booked for wasting time in West Germany's 2-1 victory over the Netherlands in Milan Sunday.

"The case is closed now. Let's concentrate on the quarterfinal against Czechoslovakia," said Voeller, who won't be in the lineup for Sunday's match in Milan.

Voeller and Rijkaard must also pay fines of 20,000 Swiss francs (\$14,300) apiece for being sent off in the second-round match. They were involved in a heated exchange of words after a hard tackle near the Dutch goal early in the game. Rijkaard then spat at Voeller as they were leaving the field.

FIFA listed "rough play" as the official reason for Voeller's red card while Rijkaard was cited for "violet conduct."

The Netherlands was ousted from the World Cup by their loss to West Germany. The three-game ban on Rijkaard will apply to future Dutch international matches.

## Broken dreams, dull soccer mar finals of World Cup

ROME (R) — The World Cup began a three-day respite Wednesday after 19 days of too many broken dreams and too much stultifying soccer.

The second round knockout was expected to provide the heady action needed to breathe life and passion into the tournament following the disappointments of the group matches.

It manifestly did not. Only 13 normal time goals were scored in the eight games and only three teams — Italy, West Germany and Czechoslovakia — moved into the quarter-finals with any measure of conviction.

With the ambitions of pre-tournament favourites Brazil and the Netherlands shattered, fans' hopes of a World Cup to fire the imagination are already fading fast.

A quarter-final line-up of Italy V Ireland, Argentina V Yugoslavia, West Germany V Czechoslovakia and England V Cameroon is hardly the stuff of which dreams are made.

The 1986 finals in Mexico had a quartet whose skill, artistry and thirst for adventure brought together all the ingredients for a great competition — thrills, emotions and glory, even in defeat.

Brazil, the Soviet Union, France and Denmark may not have won the World Cup — none of them even reached the final — but they were the essence of its success.

Add the dash of genius provided by a Diego Maradona at the summit of his art and any fans recipe for soccer satisfaction was complete.

Four years on, the hunger pains for some appetising football are gnawing at the stomach. The exit of Brazil, at the hands of a vastly inferior Argentina and a half-fit Maradona fuotiooing only in flashes, has left a hole it is impossible to fill.

The Soviets red machine has already misfired and been taken home for repairs while France and Denmark failed to qualify and were unable to turn up for the party. They are sadly missed.

The Dutch, who could and should have introduced a touch of magic with their enviable array of stars in Roud Gullit, Marco Van Basten, Frank Rijkaard and Ronald Koeman, were the highest flops of all.

The sweet orange style which delighted when they wooed the European title two years ago turned as sour as bitter lemon and they were barely a match for a confident West Germany.

If Cameroon tried to create a fairy tale by becoming the first African country to reach the last eight, the storyline has not always been suitable for younger viewers.

Much of their success was achieved by the ruthless hacking down of opponents as 115 fouls, 11 yellow cards and two dismis-

sals in four games amply demonstrates. They will pay the price in the quarter-finals with four of their team suspended.

But they threw up some welcome relief in the form of the tournaments most unlikely hero, 38-year-old Roger Milla, fresh from 12 months or retirement in the Indian Ocean island of Reunion. With his four goals, he scored after coming on as a substitute, he showed the class of a thoroughbred striker.

There have not been too many others around though Italy's goal king Salvatore Schillaci was almost equally improbable candidate for the spotlight.

The swarthy Sicilian with the close-cropped hair looked as if he might have stepped out of a mafia movie but his three beautifully executed goals have made him the toast of Italy.

The hosts, with four wins out of four and no goals conceded, have been one of only two teams playing soccer of the quality required to nurture serious hopes of the title.

The other is West Germany whose brand of attacking football plotted by Lothar Matthäus and Pierre Littbarski and executed by Juergen Klinsmann and Rudi Voeller has been heart-warming.

If the World Cup is to be rescued, these two sides must meet in the final on July 8 to repeat their 1982 clash in Madrid, which Italy won 3-1.

## McEnroe crashes out of Wimbledon

LONDON (R) — Fallen star John McEnroe was left contemplating an uncertain tennis future as he and four other men's seeds were blown out of Wimbledon in the first round Tuesday.

Three-times champion McEnroe led the dismal procession, humbled 7-5 6-4 6-4 by fellow American Derek Rostagno, ranked 129 in the world, on centre court, scene of so many of his past triumphs.

He was joined on the sidelines by newly crowned French Open champion Andre Agassi of Ecuador, Americans Tim Mayotte and Pete Sampras and Czechoslovak Petr Korda as low-ranked players conspired to make a mockery of the seedings.

Joined with Yannick Noah's defeat Monday, it is the first time since Wimbledon began seeding in 1927 that six seeded men's players have lost in the first round.

The women's draw was not immune from upsets either with sixth seed Arantxa Sanchez-

Vicario of Spain and Switzerland's Manuela Maleeva, seeded eighth, passing through the exit door.

Inevitably it was the fourth-seeded McEnroe's departure which caused the biggest waves, but the 31-year-old American denied the result spelt the effective end of his remarkable career.

"I've got to try and get my act together. There's a lot of act to get together," he said. "If I take a couple of steps in the wrong direction I'll be out of the game in six months. But I think I'll be back. I'd like to think this is just the beginning," he added.

The 24-year-old Rostagno, a laid-back Californian who travels to tournaments in a Volkswagen camper van, more than atoned for his personal nightmare at last year's U.S. Open when he surrendered two match points — one on a net cord — against eventual title winner Boris Becker.

Playing with more certainty than his opponent, he kept his

nerve at key moments, including a four-minute stoppage when both players queried a line call, to wrap up victory in two hours 22 minutes.

Fifth seed Gomez, still recovering from the celebrations in his native Ecuador that followed his success in Paris earlier this month, also disappeared in straight sets against American Jim Grabb. He is the first reigning French Open champion to lose in the first round at Wimbledon since Mats Wilander in 1985.

Mayotte, seeded sixth but unlike Gomez a grass court specialist, crashed out 4-6 7-6 7-5 6-3 to South African Gary Muller.

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# Soviet party may hold congress — Medvedev

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet ideology chief Vadim Medvedev said Wednesday next week's Communist Party congress, which is likely to pit reformers against hardliners, would most probably go ahead despite calls for a delay.

Medvedev told a news conference the party's policy-setting Central Committee would make a final decision at the end of the week but he said he believed the congress would take place as planned.

"It has turned out that many leaders in republics and regions were in favour of sticking to the dates already established. This is the predominant opinion in the party," he said.

"From my point of view, the congress will take place from July 2."

The congress, the 28th of the national party, would be the first since 1986 when party leader and now also state President Mikhail Gorbachev launched his "perestroika" programme.

Earlier, a spokesman for the 250-member Central Committee said he expected the body would meet in a plenum Friday.

Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin, an outspoken opponent of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev, said Tuesday he expected there would be hot debate between radicals and conservatives at the plenum.

Hardliners are in full cry after taking control of the new Russian Communist Party last week.

The founding congress of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation, the largest and most influential of the Soviet Union's 15 republics, brought emotional criticism of reformers in the party and impassioned attacks on Gor-

"The Central Committee and the (ruling) politburo have fallen behind events, most of all in reforming the CPSU (party) itself. All too often they worked by the method of trial and error," the document said.

Party spokesman Alexander Lebedev said he believed debate on a postponement had started in the politburo, the party's inner cabinet which is chaired by Gorbachev but likely to disappear under new statutes due to be agreed at the congress.

Gorbachev has the difficult task of holding his conservative wing in check while warding off the breakaway by radicals.

Russian Communists supply about 60 per cent of the delegates to the national congress.

With delegates elected in outlying republics, such as Uzbekistan in Central Asia, they will build a strong core of conservatives who want to retain a traditional Communist system.

Asked about threats by radicals to leave the party, Medvedev said it might be a good idea to allow some individuals to leave.

"This does not necessarily mean a split. What we must try to avoid is a split from the top to the bottom," he said.

The Democratic Platform (DP) faction has threatened to form a rival party if Communists refuse to endorse radical reforms. Leading DP members hope this will form the nucleus of a new opposition.

Referring to one key DP demand that the party be stripped of direct influence in the armed forces, Medvedev said he believed political bodies could retain a role there. But they would concentrate on patriotic education and discipline, he said.

## Cambodian rebels overrun towns

BANGKOK (R) — Khmer Rouge guerrillas have made some of their biggest gains in 11 years of fighting in Cambodia, overrunning towns and forcing the evacuation of thousands of civilians, diplomats said Wednesday.

They said widening attacks by the ultra-leftist army in recent weeks were stretching government forces already hampered by serious political infighting in Phnom Penh.

"The Phnom Penh government is in danger of falling apart," said one diplomat.

The Khmer Rouge, the most powerful of three guerrilla factions, has attacked villages and towns, some of them on key roads, deep inside the impoverished Indochinese country.

Diplomats said the war, although still claiming relatively few casualties, had recently affected more civilians and further beleaguered the government.

During a recent guerrilla siege Kompong Thom north of the capital, they said, the government for the first time resorted to aerial bombing after heavy fighting in the city itself.

The Hun Sen government, installed by Hanoi after its 1978 invasion but since last year surviving without the presence of Vietnamese troops, said that in the past month it foiled a coup attempt by dissident elements inside the government.

Diplomats said the Phnom Penh government, despite finding growing sympathy in the West in the face of a growing threat from the Khmer Rouge, was looking increasingly shaky because of factional disputes and military setbacks.

The Khmer Rouge is armed by China but is part of a Western-sponsored guerrilla coalition including non-Communist groups under Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Son Sann. The Khmer Rouge is widely blamed for the deaths of one million Cambodians during its 1975-1978 rule.

Diplomats and guerrilla leaders said the Khmer Rouge had a deliberate policy of occupying urban areas or inflicting heavy civilian casualties, but of winning popular support and showing residents the government could not protect them.

"Their real intention is not to keep the cities. They could do what they want but they want to keep a low profile," former Premier Son Sann told reporters Wednesday.

Diplomats said government troops total 50,000, outnumbering the better-trained and disciplined Khmer Rouge fighters two to one.

Red Cross officials in Phnom Penh have said at least 25,000 refugees are on the move from fighting in Kampot, Kompong Speu, Kompong Chhnang and Kompong Thom. Some reports indicated the government had forced them out of guerrilla-held areas but others said they were fleeing rocket attacks.

The government and its Vietnamese backers have reported fighting in Battambang and Banteay Meanchey provinces in the north and northwest. They said Kompong Thom, on one of two main routes across the country, was briefly held by the guerrillas 10 days ago.

## French opposition parties form alliance

PARIS (AP) — France's two main political opposition groups have decided to form an alliance and present a single presidential candidate in 1995.

The agreement between the conservative Rally for the Republic (RPR) and the Union for French Democracy (UDF), a center-right coalition, will avoid "fratricidal battles" in the 1995 election, said RPR's leader, former Premier Jacques Chirac.

The groups said their confederation, called the Union for France, will choose a presidential candidate through a series of American-style primaries culminating in a national convention.

Chirac and former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, head

of the UDF, said the confederation would exclude any alliances with the extreme-right National Front or the governing Socialist Party.

"Each movement will retain its personality" within the confederation, Chirac said.

The agreement was reached by a coordinating committee of the two groups, presided over by Chirac and Giscard d'Estaing.

Polls have indicated that voters would prefer a single rightist candidate to counter the governing Socialists. An effort in this direction was made with the recent creation of the United Force, a grouping of RPR and UDF leaders, some of whom

would like to see a single conservative party.

The goal of the Union for France, to be run by a 30-member political bureau, is to present a "common political project" and back a common candidate, Chirac said.

"Whatever the circumstances, this confederation will back only candidates who share the same political and moral values," said Chirac.

The RPR recently suspended a member, Grenoble Mayor Alain Carignon, for suggesting voters opt for the Socialist candidate in a by-election against a National Front candidate. RPR leaders had called on voters to abstain.

## Few jobs await East German soldiers as country fades away

EAST BERLIN (R) — With East Germany fading into history, the once proud National People's Army (NVA) is casting about for a reason to exist and racing to prepare redundant soldiers for civilian life.

The former Communist state is to be absorbed by West Germany in unity elections planned for December.

Retraining programmes have begun for soldiers who can no longer count on state sinecures after active duty.

Organisers say it is the least that can be done with no one sure if the NVA will survive unification. But it may be too little late as soldiers will be entering a new free market flooded with unemployed skilled workers.

"There is deep anxiety throughout the NVA because the future is a black. We are pressing the politicians to tell us the consequences of unification," said army Colonel Eckhard Nickel, head of the NVA's fledgling Soldiers' Union.

"Retraining schemes have only just begun and they are nowhere close to satisfying demand," he said in an interview.

He was speaking during a seminar organised by the East and West German Servicemen's Associations in East Berlin this week focusing on the "future shock" facing the NVA.

The NVA was considered the best-trained and equipped satellite force in the Warsaw Pact for almost 40 years, helping secure the Soviet-led alliance's Western front against NATO's advance armies in West Germany.

But after a democratic revolution dethroned East Germany's Stalinist regime and opened the borders last November, the NVA broke down in a crisis of purpose compounded by economic upheaval.

Its pre-November strength of 173,000 shrivelled to 135,000 within months as soldiers were discharged to fill public service

jobs vacated by an emigration exodus to West Germany.

Others did not return from leave or just deserted, some trying to enlist in West Germany's Bundeswehr (armed forces).

The hemorrhaging eased after East Germany's first freely elected government took office in April.

But NVA officers say it has failed to define the military's future or pass laws covering the integration of superfluous servicemen in civilian life.

More than 1,000 retraining schemes, run with the help of West German corporate advisers, will be available from September, the NVA says.

"But it's clear to all of us that in the light of a tense job market situation that is likely to worsen, chances of easing our soldiers into civil jobs will be severely limited," NVA Lieutenant-General Waldemar Seifert told the seminar.

## Sri Lanka hunts Tamil rebels

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (AP) — Government security forces detained hundreds of Tamil youth in Sri Lanka's capital Wednesday in sweeps for guerrillas who reportedly have infiltrated the city.

Military officials meanwhile called on 2,500 Tamil Tiger rebels believed trapped in an eastern jungle to surrender or risk an intensive air attack.

The Tigers are "on the retreat on all fronts... they are a spent force now," said Army Commander General Hamilton Wanasinghe.

On Monday and Tuesday, government air force planes fire-bombed and strafed rebel positions around a strategic 200-year-old fort in the northern city of Jaffna, the rebel stronghold.

A rebel statement claimed hundreds of buildings had been set on fire and that civilians were killed in the raids.

Military officials said Sri Lanka will shortly receive six more Italian-made ground attack aircraft to bolster the air force's ability to bomb and strafe rebel targets.

The Sia Marchette aircraft will

join a fleet of four other similar planes now in active combat, pounding positions mostly in the rebel controlled north.

Sri Lanka is currently spending about 10 per cent of budget of 65.9 billion rupees (\$1.7 billion) on defence.

So far at least 1,626 combatants have died since the civil war recommenced on June 11. Fighting started after a Tamil man claimed he was manhandled by Sinhalese police. Tamil Tiger guerrillas responded by attacking police stations in the east.

## Chinese president undergoes surgery

PEKING (R) — Chinese President Yang Shangkun is in good condition following surgery for acute appendicitis, the official New China News Agency reported Wednesday.

It was the first official word on the health of the 83-year-old president, who failed to attend a meeting with visiting Chadian President Hissene Habre.

The agency based its report on an announcement by Vice President Wang Zhen, who filled in for Yang.

"Wang said China's political situation is stable," the news agency said.

Yang, a military strongman, has been closely linked to the decision to impose martial law in

the Chinese capital last May. He appeared alongside hardline Premier Li Peng to defend the decision.

Despite his advanced age, Yang seemed the healthiest of leaders. He made an 18-day tour of five Latin American countries last month, travelling with his personal doctor.

Latin American diplomats said he appeared at the time in robust health.

"He looked very good in body and mind," said a diplomat who accompanied him during part of his tour. "We had a barbecue and he had a huge appetite."

Yang, the second most senior man on the Communist Party's

powerful Central Military Commission, has been one of the few people to rival paramount leader Deng Xiaoping.

The 85-year-old Deng stepped down as head of the commission last November, making way for his handpicked successor, party chief Jiang Zemin.

Western diplomats and party sources said at the time Deng had wanted Yang to step aside as well to avoid any challenge to his protégé, who has no military experience.

Yang, however, managed to consolidate his power, inheriting the first vice-chairman's post, vacated by the disgraced former party chief Zhao Ziyang.

## 2 die in Kashmir during clashes with separatists

SRINAGAR, India (R) — Two civilians were killed and Indian security forces set 25 shops ablaze in a Kashmir Valley town in clashes with separatist militants, local police sources said Wednesday.

Militants opened fire on the Indian forces from shops in Sopore, 60 kilometres west of the summer capital, Srinagar, while the paramilitary troops were making house-to-house searches Tuesday, the sources said.

Two civilians were shot dead and one injured in the ensuing gunbattle and paramilitary troops set the shops on fire to try to flush out the militants, the sources in the Jammu and Kashmir state police force said.

"The shops burned for two hours before security forces allowed the fire brigade to move in, they said. By then the buildings were gutted. A curfew was imposed on Sopore and the army was called in after the clashes."

Paramilitary forces opened fire in a crowded residential area of Srinagar's old city Wednesday after they were attacked by militants, police said. The gunbattle lasted 30 minutes and there were no immediate reports of casualties.

India poured security forces into Kashmir in January when a militant campaign for Kashmir's independence gathered mass support.

At least 700 people have died in the uprising.

India has accused Pakistan of arming and training the militants and Pakistan denies the Indian charges. The two neighbouring countries have fought two wars over Kashmir.

On Tuesday, doctors and medical workers accused the Indian security forces, sent in to reinforce state police when civil unrest breaks out, of shooting to kill in Kashmir.

"We have with tight lip witnessed the victims of relentless shooting by the security forces at the behest of the administration," the Jammu and Kashmir Medical Coordination Committee said.

"We have seen, the heads, chests and vital organs of pregnant women, innocent children, frail and elderly people ripped by showers of bullets. The message is clear. They shoot to kill," the committee said in a statement issued during a five-hour sit-in by 1,000 doctors and paramedics at Srinagar's main hospital.

J. Raj Kumar, a surgeon and committee official, appealed to the International Committee of the Red Cross to send medicines to Kashmir.

The state government has denied charges by human-rights groups and doctors that medical supplies are not arriving.

## Liberian troops open fire at protesters

MONROVIA, Liberia (AP) — Soldiers fired into the air Wednesday to disperse thousands of protesters demanding the resignation of President Samuel Doe, and shooting continued in the capital more than an hour later.

Some witnesses said the soldiers fired at demonstrators and they saw several fall. Reporters who sought shelter in a shanty town near the Barclay Training Centre Barracks where the shooting started heard numerous commands for a ceasefire followed by bursts of gunfire from U.S.-made M-16 rifles and screams from protesters and other civilians trying to flee.

The sounds of gunshots could be heard all over Monrovia, a capital that is threatened by rebels who also demand Doe's ouster and who are just 25 kilometres away.

Some of the shots Wednesday came from the plush Mamba Point suburb where several embassies are located including those of the United States, Britain, Italy and France.

A few hundred metres from the U.S. embassy, reporters watched soldiers commander two cars and drive up and down the street, leaning out of the windows and a sunroof, firing occasional shots into the air.

The march was organised by the Citizens' Committee for Democracy and Peace, grouping student union and several other trade unions and civic organisations.

On Tuesday, armed soldiers stopped some 5,000 hymn-singing peace marchers from passing the presidential mansion in their protest against Doe.

Tuesday's demonstration was the first in the capital calling for the resignation of the 38-year-old military leader, who has agreed under pressure not to run for re-election next year.

Doe has refused the rebel demand that he resign immediately. The rebels, led by former Doe aide Charles Taylor, have refused to return to peace talks which were scheduled to go into a second round Monday in Freetown, capital of neighbouring Sierra Leone. The rebels have boasted that they can capture Monrovia within 12 hours, although there have been no indications they will try to make good their claim.

The Liberian Council of Churches and National Muslim Council, which were mediating the peace talks, issued a statement calling for the warring sides to meet.

It also repeated an appeal made two weeks ago at a first peace march for the United States and the United Nations "to directly intervene now to prevent further massive destruction of life."

## Zhao adviser reportedly released from jail

HONG KONG (Agencies) — A key adviser to former Chinese Communist Party chief Zhao Ziyang has been released from prison after an investigation of his role in the pro-democracy movement, a newspaper reported Wednesday.

Bao Tong, the former private secretary to Zhao who headed a think tank on restructuring China's political system, was released from maximum security Qincheng Prison last month and is now under house arrest in Peking, the English-language South China Morning Post reported.

The report, quoting unnamed sources in Peking, said authorities have yet to decide what to do with Bao.

Amnesty International reported that Bao was arrested on May 28, 1989, about one week before China's conservative leaders ordered the military to crush the pro-democracy movement.

Zhao, who was sympathetic to some of the demands of students protesting for greater freedom, was dismissed from all his party posts on June 24, 1989. He was accused of "supporting the turmoil," a reference to the protests, and of splitting the Communist Party.

Zhao is believed to be living under house arrest in central Peking. He has not been seen in public since last May.

Bao, director of the Research

Centre for Reform of the Political Structure under the party's Central Committee, reportedly acted as Zhao's liaison to students during the protests. One official evaluation of the protests reportedly labelled Bao and other intellectuals as "black hands" behind the movement.

But the newspaper reported that an investigation of Bao's activity during last year's protests had yielded no incriminating information, the newspaper reported. It claimed the failure to press charges against Bao was a setback for hardline Premier Li Peng.

Since late last year, China has announced the release of more than 800 people jailed for their participation in the crushed democracy movement.

Meanwhile the State Department estimated there still are 1,000 to 2,000 Chinese in prison after the crackdown on the pro-democracy movement.

U.S. officials have been telling the Chinese that "we hope the names of all those released will be made available, and that China will provide an accounting of all those who remain in detention," department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said Tuesday.

"Our best guess is that probably up to 1,000, perhaps 2,000, remain in prison, but I must caution you that we do not have accurate information," Tutwiler

told reporters.

She noted the Chinese have officially declared that fewer than 400 people remain in detention, while Amnesty International, a human rights organisation, estimates that 650 are still in prison. Others have reported higher numbers of prisoners.

China has announced three releases of prisoners. Tutwiler said, one in January of 573 people, one in May of 211 and a third in June of 97.

Assistant Secretary of State Richard Solomon testified before a congressional panel earlier this month that at least 2,000 remained in custody out of the 15,000 arrested in last summer's violent upheaval. The number of those killed has been estimated in the hundreds or thousands.

In a separate development, some Chinese were jubilant at the news of dissident Fang Lizhi's release into British exile while others saw his departure as a loss of face for China's leadership.

Fang and his wife, Li Shuxian, sheltered for a year in the U.S. embassy after the bloody crackdown on dissent last June.

Authorities had accused them of "counter-revolutionary crimes" and issued a warrant for their arrest.

The official media issued low-key announcements of the Monday departure of the nation's most celebrated dissident.

The couple were released because they had shown "signs of repentance," the government said. They were allowed to leave China to seek medical treatment, it said.

The dissident and his wife promised not to criticise China from abroad, the government said.

"It was great news. I didn't think he did anything wrong," said a young unemployed woman, who was dismissed from her job for taking part in pro-democracy demonstrations.

"Fang's release gives me hope that the leadership is loosening up in some way," she said.

A middle-aged intellectual, asked if this marked a victory for China's leadership, said: "Maybe Li Peng thinks it is, but it's a loss of face. Fang didn't make a significant apology, and I don't believe he's really sick."

"It's nice for Fang Lizhi, but what about the rest of us still here? I don't get involved in political things. I have to deal with basic problems like eating," said a crusty Peking locksmith.

He said he thought the leadership released the Fangs "for the money," referring to loans that the West and Japan froze after the crackdown on dissent last year.

## COLUMN

### Police find stolen Venice church paintings

VENICE (R) — Police have recovered a priceless 18th century painting stolen from a Venice church in a night burglary last week. The painting by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo, considered the last of the great Venetian artists, was found in a flat near the church of San Stae on the Grand Canal from which it was taken last Thursday night. The canvas had been cut from its frame. Police detained a 30-year-old man and charged him with theft. They said that thieves had crept along rooftops, forced open an iron grating, and lowered themselves to the floor down a 10-metre rope. The painting, one of Tiepolo's early works, depicts the martyrdom of St. Bartholomew.

### Non-KGB unit guards Yeltsin

MOSCOW (R) — Russian Federation President Boris Yeltsin has said responsibility for his protection was being taken out of the hands of the KGB and a special unit was being set up to guard him. Yeltsin, a strong critic of the KGB security police, said the Russian parliament had decided to set up the unit. "We don't need thousands of people even taking into account that the work is around the clock. We will need 10... (in) a special unit not subordinate to the KGB," he said in reply to a question. The KGB, a vast apparatus involved in security operations in the Soviet Union and espionage overseas, is responsible for the protection of senior politicians and other public figures. But Yeltsin has made it plain he has little confidence in the organisation and frequently called for radical reforms and an end to direct Communist Party control.

### Paris Opera ticket price soars

PARIS (AP) — The price of tickets at the new Paris Opera, planned to bring opera to a broad public at affordable rates, will rise sharply in September. The cheapest seats — now 50 francs (\$9) — will double in price, while the most expensive ones will jump from 370 francs to 520 francs (\$66 to \$93). "It's a question of bringing in money," Opera President Pierre Berge, was quoted as saying in an interview published over the weekend in Le Figaro magazine. Berge, the financial wizard behind the Yves Saint-Laurent fashion empire, said he had always "campaigning against the privileges of money so that tickets would be inexpensive." "Otherwise, what's the purpose of building a popular opera," he was quoted as saying. The Opera-Bastille, which seats 2,700 in its main auditorium, was conceived by President Francois Mitterrand to make culture more accessible to the masses and spark urban renewal in the eastern part of Paris.

### Brando's daughter flees U.S. to avoid brother's trial

LOS ANGELES (R) — The 26-year-old daughter of reclusive film star Marlon Brando has fled to Tahiti to avoid testifying against her half-brother who is charged with murdering her boyfriend, a prosecution lawyer said Monday. Deputy District Attorney Steven Barshap told reporters that Cheyenne Brando had refused to return from the Pacific island to give evidence against Christian Brando. Cheyenne was in her father's Hollywood mansion when police say Christian Brando, 32, shot and killed her boyfriend, Tahitian Dag Drollet, in a fit of anger. Defence attorneys have not disputed that Christian Brando shot Drollet, but claimed it was a tragic accident. Brando, they said, was drunk when he pulled the trigger during a violent argument with Drollet last month and did not mean to kill him. According to statements given to police, Cheyenne, who is five months pregnant with Drollet's child, was the subject of the fatal argument. She had told her half brother that Drollet had been "slapping her about" despite her pregnancy. But in a statement to detectives, Marlon Brando, star of films including The Godfather and A Streetcar Named Desire, said his daughter was suffering from "psychological problems" and had made a "series of unfounded allegations" against family members. He said Cheyenne was undergoing psychiatric treatment.